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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 102 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 272— BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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For freights and other particulars apply to:
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AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Nov	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,337
20th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,092
27th ,, 1925	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx ..	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8,043
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
28th Nov.	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
1925		
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,966
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec 1925	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
19th Nov. ..	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
21st ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busrehvia Karachi.
22nd ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
24th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
26th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	N. Komiyama.	4469	19th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	29th ,,	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	3rd Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6905	16th ,,	30th ,,
Fukuki Maru.	....	5693	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Kanagawa Maru.	K. Shibuya.	5838	3rd Jan.	17th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	510	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN,"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	rriva	Departure
AmurMaru	M. Sekijo	7770	1 Nov.	29 Nov,
* Shinno Maru	K. Tsugeno	489	14 Nov.	25th ,,
Alps Maru	M. Kametak	7790	25 Nov.	11 Dec.
Celebes Maru	J. Kurimura	5863	11 Dec.	25 ,,
* Luzon Maru	....	3980	15 Dec.	29 ,,
Honolulu Maru	R. Yamanoi	5751	2? Dec,	5 Jan?

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad Cit.	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Sitapur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

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In all the principal towns throughout India
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
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Opened free of charge.
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Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
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Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
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INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS
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A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULT FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year 50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23 2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund 50,00,000
6. Claims paid about 38,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
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Manager:
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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
"NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY."
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F42,765,032	£3,563,753

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Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandeeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and million business transacted.
OMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
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THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS

To the Young—THRIFT
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years

To the Family Man—PEACE OF MIND
It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.

To the Business Man—PROTECTION
It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business

To the Widow—MAINTENANCE
It maintains the home in comfort and provides an education for the children.

What Is it to You?
Write for particulars to:—
THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA.
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building,
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES
WELL-KNOWN
PFAFF SEWING MACHINES
And their parts are always obtainable at fixed prices in our following branches:—Parel-Laibag, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Barsi, Bijapur, Nasik, Manmed, Jalgaum, Dhulia, Nagpur, Khandwa, Ahmedabad, Balsar, Surat, Belgaum, Hubli, Kolhapur, Sangli, Guntakal, Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal, etc.
V. V. Thakur, Managing Director,
BELL & Co., Ltd. Bombay No. 2.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced SUB-EDITOR; only those with previous experience need apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary to P. O. Box No. 1004, Bombay.
A

WANTED—Competent SHORTHAND TYPISTS for an Attorney's Office. Apply Box No. 584, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22076

WANTED—A qualified DOCTOR male or a female, one with knowing of "AYURVEDIC" medicine, preferred. Apply with terms to Box No. 581, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R363

WANTED—Expert SIZING MASTER for Cotton Mills at Calcutta. Thorough experience essential. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms to BIRLA BROTHERS LTD., 11/13, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
A 369

RS. 5,000 FIVE THOUSAND. Would you pay this sum to be turned a BOOK-KEEPER in 80 HOURS? Perhaps not. Note, therefore, that we have invested thousands of rupees so that you may learn Book-keeping IN 80 HOURS BY POST, at your home and in your spare time. Big salaries await BOOK-KEEPERS TRAINED by the Hawaid New Way. Thousands of firms need them. Low fee, easiest terms. Success or no fee. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi.
A T

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET for Parsis or Hindus in Dwarkadas Building, Lamington Road, Commodious FLATS in whole or in halves at 6 Garages. Rents reasonable. Apply personally, RECEIVER, HIGH COURT, Alice Building, Fort.
C R364

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANS! 'Auctioneering by mail.' 'Making money by prize contests.' 'Circular Mailing.' 'New Method Library.' All 1/4. MATHUR AND CO., AGRA.
T R367

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—As a going concern, an ENGINEERING WORKSHOP and FOUNDRY with the most modern and up-to-date machine tools and plant, together with extensive grounds for expansion. Also a Commodious Storied Building, attached thereto, large enough to serve as quarters for three or four first-class assistants and as office in addition. Detailed particulars on request. Apply to Box No. 577, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R359

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

1 LB. thin skin new WALNUTS, HAZEL NUTS, choicest selected dessert APPLES Rs. 5/8 each with postage. List of dried fruits on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
1 R272

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(UNLER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply & par-phlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah.)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

G. I. P RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on Company's authorised forms (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office at Nagpur upto 12 hours on Wednesday, the 10th December, 1924, for purchase of about 156 tons C. I. Scrap, 100 tons W. I. and Steel and 82 tons wood scrap, lying at stations, Khandwa, Harda, Jubbulpore and Jumneder. No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment in Cash equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender. The undersigned is not bound to accept any particular tender and is not required to assign his reasons for not accepting any particular tender.

For details apply to—

A. F. CAMPBELL,
District Engineer,
Maintenance, G. I. P. Railway,
Nagpur.
22059

NOTICE

WANTED—An OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT on salary of Rs. 100 to 150, having experience in Municipal Office routine and Account work. Apply with certificates, stating age before the 1st of December, 1924.

(Sd.) V. V. MULAY.
President.
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office,
14th November 1924. 22073

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—AN experienced TRACER with some knowledge of estimating on a salary of Rs. 40 to 60 p.m., according to qualification. Apply with certificates stating age before the 1st of December, 1924.

(Sd.) K. R. OKA,
Chief Officer,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office,
14th November, 1924.
22074

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and Yarn Waste of the Jam Mfg. Co. Ltd., is to be sold ready, tender of which will be accepted at the Co.'s Office No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort till Saturday, the 22nd instant accompanied with deposit of Rs. 500.
R362

WANTED.

A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the Monghyr District Board on a salary of Rs. 600—25—800.

Candidates must be qualified in one of the manners notified under Government Notification No. 1198 T.M., dated the 18th June, 1906, as amended by Notification No. 891-T-L-S-G., dated the 23rd September, 1922.

Applications should be submitted in sealed and registered cover addressed to the undersigned and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer," which will be received by the undersigned up to the 27th December, 1924. Each application must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials required by the preceding rules together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

S. M. ZUBAIR,
Chairman,
District Board, Monghyr.
Monghyr,
The 5th November, 1924.
22025

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR DEALERS IN MOTOR TRANSPORT

CLOSING OF THE ESTATE OF SLOUGH SYNDICATE (INDIA) LTD.

THE DIRECTORS of the above Company have decided to dispose of the whole of the remaining stocks now lying at their Depot Sewree, Bombay, consisting of Peerless, Albion and Daimler Lorries, Solid and Pneumatic Tyres, Tubes, etc., etc.

The material can be inspected at the said Depot any week-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sunday by special appointment) on application to the Manager.

Offers to purchase must reach the Office of the Slough Syndicate (India) Ltd. Amru Building, Dourai Road, Ballard Estate by the 27th instant.

By order,
SLOUGH SYNDICATE (INDIA) LTD
Telephone No. 20134. 22079

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN STEELS LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

MACKENZIE LYALL & CO.

WILL SELL by Public Auction in the Exchange Commercial Sale Room No. 5, Mission Row, Calcutta, at 11 a.m. on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1924.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., The Official Liquidator (Bombay), the following:—

MACHINERY, PLANT, STORES, ETC., Viz:—

2 by 3½ ton and 1 by ½ ton HEROULT ELECTRIC FURNACES with SPARES, ELECTRODES, INGOT MOULDS.

2 by 5 ton Bottom pouring Steel Ladles, A DOLOMITE or Coke Breaker.

LATHES:—Consisting of Putman 11", Deam Smith and Grace 6½", Seison 8", Hendey 7", Pratt and Whitney 5½".

GRINDERS AND MILLERS. By Brown and Sharp, Churchill, Heald, Cincinati Tool Co.

A Churchill Radial Sensative Driling Machine, A Planing Machine by Whitcomb Blaisdel, A Churchill Acetylene Generator, A Lead Tempering Furnace by Richmond, a Slotting Machine, an Aerated Water Machine, a 5 ton FODEN WAGON.

A large quantity of Osborn's double mushet high speed Steel, Spring Steel, Titanic Cast Steel.

86 M. S. Joists 12" by 5".

and

MISCELLANEOUS STORES comprising "Kisol" non-conducting Composition, Transformer Oil, Enamel Bath Tubs, etc.

N.B.—The above can be seen on presentation of an inspection letter (obtainable from the Auctioneers) at Panchra, (Ondal Sainthia Branch) E. I. Railway, whence delivery must be taken.

DETAILS OF THE MACHINERY, PLANTS, ETC., can be had from the Official Liquidator, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on any day during office hours.
22005

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 14000 tons of Coal, during the year 1925-26 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Work hops, Foras Road, Bombay who will, on application, give any further information that may be required

(Sd.) N. MAUGHAN,
Ag. Executive Engineer.
22075

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR Showroom and Offices have been REMOVED to

QUEEN'S MANSIONS,
44, Bastion Road, Fort,
(Behind Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.)
CLUBWALLA & CO.
R332

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions, 70, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 26th November, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th June, 1924.
2. To elect Director for the ensuing year in place of Mr. Mahomed Habeebhoy, who retires from the Board by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
V. KARSONDAS,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th November, 1924. 22077

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL SQUARE AND ROUND BARS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Company, Messrs. BENNETT & COMPANY will on TUESDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chamar Godi, Malet Bunder on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers the following:—

M. S. ROUND BARS: Size 3/4, Kilos 2884. Size 5/8, Kilos 3363 Size 1 1/2, Kilos 2060. size 1 1/8, Kilos 2040, size 1 5/8 Kilos 1640, size 1, Kilos 1590, Size 1 1/4 Kilos 1930.

M. S. SQUARE BARS:—Size 1 x 3/8, Kilos 2250, Size 1 1/2 x 3/8 Kilos 6080, Size 1 3/4 x 3/8, Kilos 8950, Size 2 x 3/8 kilos 17730, Size 3 3/8, Kilos 762, Size 2 1/4 x 1/2, Kilos 8209, Size 2 1/2 x 1/2 kilos 4109, Size 3/4 x 1/4 kilos 510, Size 1 1/4 x 3/16 kilos 1020, Size 1 3/4 x 3/16 kilos, 205, Size 2 1/2 x 3/16 kilos 1310, Size 3 3/16 kilos 205. Size 1 3/4 x 1/2 kilos 4518, Size 2 x 1/2 x 1/2 kilos, 4518, Size 2 x 1/2 kilos 9310, Size 2 1/2 x 3/8 kilos 5000: Size 1 1/2 x 1/2 kilos 2150.

Also 120 bundles of galvanised corrugated sheets sizes.

30 bundles each 14 sheets size 6 x 8-3 gauge 24.	... 2-19-08
30 bundles each 12 sheets size 7 x gauge 24.	 2-18-2-16
30 bundles each 10 sheets size 8 x gauge 24.	 2-17-1-18
30 bundles each 9 sheets size 9 x gauge 24.	2-17-1-12
	11-12-1-16

In all 11 tons 12 cwts 1 qr. and 16 lbs. approximately.

Sale will be subject to reserved Bid and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "West Ville" Central Road Cuffe Parade Colaba very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass crockery, and platedware sideboard with mirrors, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters and teapoys wall and table clocks, Electric light fans, rich carpets, Chesterfield suites, cabinets, ornaments, one sweet tone iron frame Cottage piano by Marks, iron cots, almyrahs, Godrej and Milner's safe on stands, English C. spring Perambulator, E. ceiling fan enamelled bath tub, cupboards, chest of drawers dressing and washhand tables cloth and gown presses, silver cabinets, ice box, gramophone, reclining sofas hatstands filter meat safes etc., etc.

The property of E. G. Whittick, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE.

BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable treatise for the young and the old, married and unmarried, as it shows the way how to attain health, wealth and prosperity. Must be a constant companion to everybody. Write for a copy to the Branch Manager, BELLE CHEMICAL WORKS, MIRIJAM, E. I. R.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on Friday 21st November, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following serviceable and unserviceable stores including Clothing:—

A large quantity of brass, copper, cupra, nickles, Ingots, tents, I. P. flies and walls, Brass, Gun metal and Copper scrap, Brass screws, Frocks, Shirts, Shorts, great coats, Table cloths, Jackets, Lamps, axes, pick heads, Felt, Leather, Water-bottles, Tubs, Shovels, Gunny, Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels, weights Anvils, Gordage cotton, Tape, Mammoties, Cordage, Hemp, Enamel ware, Web Engine Fire I. P. Jhools, Steel Mild Scrap, Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Rags, crockery ware, Boxes, Buckets, Ground sheets, Fire hose, Camp kettles, Basins, Drums, Entrenching tools, spanners, tools, Saws, Scales of sorts, Knives, Spoons Basins, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
R365

THAEJBUL

For Both Sexes
A Safe, Sure & Guaranteed Cure for Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, etc.,
Power-Marvellous, Unexcelled.
VIM-VIGOUR-VITALITY
Regained in ONE hour
20 Pills Rs. 2-0-0. V.P. Charges Extra.

KUSUMA

A boon to sufferers from Gonorrhoea. Magically stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure in a week. Also a kingly specific for Ladies suffering from Leucorrhoea and menstrual disorders
Per Phial Rs. 2. V. P. Charges Extra.
ANANDA KUTEERAM,
POST BOX No. 246. MADRAS.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London) Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc. at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.
R. 372.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.
One Phial of 20 Pills Rs. 2 (V. P. Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM,
38 (F) Bairagimutam, Madras.

J. Dias & Bros
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS
and
GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 95/-
CUT MAKE & TRIM.
GUARANTEED.

FREE A FREE
Medical Book of 116 Pages.
IT IS A TUTOR FOR YOUTH
RAJVAID NARAYANJI KESHAVJI.
177, (A), Harrison Road, .. CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8, & 10
"THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD"
Parts Five and Six
Two more instalments of this super trave film. All the wonders of the wilds of Central Africa recorded in the most ambitious series of pictures ever taken.
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
Episodes Nine and Ten
THE LAVA CRUSHER
AND
CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE
The fearless girl again comes to grips with her scurrilous enemies. More dashing adventures and escapes—Murderous plots and rescues. Who is the mysterious Captain X? His identity is revealed this week.
PATHE GAZETTE
A RARE BIRD
(Monty Banks Comedy)
In 2 Reels.
Prices :Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, As. 12, As. 8, and As. 4, including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. AND 5 P.M. AND 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS.
CINEMA at 6-30 p. m.
'MORAN OF THE LADY LETTY'
With DOROTHY DALTON.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"PLAYTHINGS OF DESTINY"
With ANITA STEWART.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6 30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"THE TEETH OF THE TIGER"
With DAVID POWELL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Hindusthan Film Company's
Production
JAYADRATH-VADH

MADELEINE
presents
SANSONIA
The Strongest Man in the World, in
The great Historic Master-piece
"The BRIDGE of SIGHS"
as described in "CHILDE HAROLD"
by
LORD BYRON
"The BRIDGE of SIGHS"
The Picture that has been the "TALK OF THE TOWN" for the Last Two Weeks.
in 4 Thrilling Chapters, and 24 Amazingly Splendid Reels.
TO-NIGHT.....THIS WEEK
Chapter 3. "The God of Vengeance"
A Rare combination of
HISTORY, ROMANCE, ADVENTURE, LOVE, HATE & REVENGE
taken amidst a Thousand Backgrounds of Venice whose Beauty appears in a studied reproduction.
This Great picture is supplied by
Messrs. J. PEARSON & Co.
Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
The Programme also includes a Two-Reel Roaring Comedy
"NAUGHTY NURSES"
3 shows daily—6-30, 8-15 & 10.
Our Popular Prices Including Tax.
A First Class Music with Jazz.
Bombay's New Palatial Picture-House
CINE MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

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CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, November 18.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR LALUBHOY SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

1815-24—Ramanlal and H Govindji Dayabhai, Pragji Sunderji and others, Dabholker and J. Khandwalla and Chh, Dayalji and Co, Vrajlal and Co.
818-24—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Shivdat Neki and another Tyabji D and Co.
698-24—Dalias and Co, Haridas Purshotam Nihalchand Raichand and another Bhaishanker K and G.
1164-24—Wadia G and Co, Gulam Mohomed Suleman v Tar Mahomed Haji Ali v Mahomed and another, Dikshit M and Co.
3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charands Ukheda and anr, Malvi M and Co.
684-24—Mulji Th and Co, Karamchand Jugjiwan v Manilal Umersy, Patell and E Mohile P and G.
3121-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd. v Sunderabai widow, Thakoredas and Co.
2522-23—Purnanand C and J, Mahomedali Adamji Sahiwalla v. Phirozshaw Bomanji Panthaki, Mohile P and G.
1366-24—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Revashanker Javeri v Atmaram Bulakhidas Parikh Ramanlal and H.
3733-23—Mehta L and Co, Maneckchand Keshawji v Lala Kudanlal Surajabhai, Malvi M R and Co.
3713-23 Daphtary F and D, Bhikhubhai Shivlal and others v Mahomed Umer Abdul Rassool, Vachha and C.
568-24—Payne and Co, Hussanali Fatehali v. Kaderbhai Mulla Ahmedally.
589-24—Mulji Th. and Co, Mulji Thakoredas and Co. v Manicooverbai, Amarchand and M.
658-24—Shamrao M and H. Gangabai and another v Gajanand Bhimrao, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4502-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, vs Sumanas H Dhruv, Sabnis G and Co.
695-24—Patuck and Co, Hardas Kanji v Mahomedally K Jethabhoy and anr, Thakoredas and D.
2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd v Habib Tarmahomed Mulla and M.
802-24—Surajmal and Co, Tyabbhai Moosaji Kaicha, Jehangir Cursetji Ghadialy and another, F J Ghadialy.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

256-22—Payne and Co, The Coorla Spng and Wg Co Ltd and another, vs Thaker Vallabhdas Kallianji, Mehta L and Co.
3689-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Gautamchand Bhaichand v Jiwabhai Maganlal and another, Vrajlal and Co.
2394-23—Daphtary F and D, William Erskin Mawhood and ors v Valliji Abdulali Kallanwalla, Payne and Co.
4585-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Popatlal Premchand v Dolatchand Amichand and ors, Matubhai J and M.
3137-21—N C Dalal and Co, Liladhar Devji v Popatlal Amarchand, Kanga and Co.
2686-20—Mulji Thowji and Co, Nanakchand Isharang v Nandlal Deodu, Wadia G and
3279-20—Kanga and Co, Cawasha H L Batliwalla and ors v Dr Dinshaw H L Batliwalla and ors, Wadia G and Co.
3235-21—Daphtary F and D, K Vora and Co, v K S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.
4582-23—Pandia and Co, Anandrao Bajirao Manker v Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
4601-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathradas v Beharilal Baburam, Rustomji and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUIT).

2960-24—Little and Co Goculdas Kapurchand, vs Ebrahim Boda Ganchi and others, Manoher and Co.
SHORT CAUSES.
2171-24—Captain and V, The Union Bank of India Ltd. Ganeshdas Joharmal and another, Patell and E.
FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.
S C Ct—258-24—Manoher and Co, Atmaram Harischandra Kane, Sanla Sadoo Rajpure, Manilal and K.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)
2752-24—Kanga and Co, N H Moos, Gopaldas Mohanbhai Desai and another.
2656-22—Unwalla P and P, Harsam Premji, vs. Dongersey Daya and another, Raghvaya N and Co.
2413-24—Matubhai J and M, Shri Krishnapriya Vahuji Maharaj widow v Vaidyaraj Harishanker Ladharam and another, N C Dalal and Co.
2563-24—Payne and Co, Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed v Yeshwant Deoroo Deshmukh, Mehta L and Co.
2607-24—Motichand and D, Fidaali Hassanally, vs Dinsha Edulji Karkaria.
2625-24—Motichand and D Fidaali Hasanally, vs Jehangir Cowasji Mistry, Wadia G and Co.
429-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Laxmidas Kalidas and another Jeewandas Bogabhai Ruparel.
3-24—Merwanji K and Co, Shaikh Adam Hasanali Vasi, Jusufali Alibhai

ABETES

World-Renowned
RADICAL AND SURE CURE;

Our letter No.—32186.

To.

Messrs. K.P. RAY & J.P. RAY BROS
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Gentlemen,

I tried your Diabetic Specific on Mr. Jamadar Madappa. He has completed the prescribed course of 12 weeks.

Before commencing the treatment his urine contained sugar, and Sp: gravity was 1060 without exertion.

You may publish this letter.

Yours sincerely,
S. VARADA ANJANGAR L.M. & S.
Medical Officer,
Semi-Itinerant Dispensary,
Humchada Kattay, Shimoga,
(Mysore Province).

Note.—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. (5)

Haveliwalla, Jamsedji R and D.
1258-24—Rele and Co, Waman Laxman Patel, Ramkrishna Gopal Pandit, Manoher and Co.
1861-24—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Mohandas Karmalsy and others, Shivram Chander Seth and others.
2660-24—G B Pandia, Dadanchand Ghasilal, Ebrahim Fazal and others, Amin and D, N D Bhatt.
3198-24—Payne and Co, Mulraj Khatau, Shivdas Mulchand.
1390-24—Payne and Co, Khated Mahomed Misher, Jamnabai and others, Crawford B and Co.
2959-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Messrs. Naranmal Gokaldas, Messrs. Atmaram Gulabrai.
2874-24—Pandia and Co, N H Moos, Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Kanga and Co.
3029-24—Bhahishanker K and G, Shah Vanmalidas Hargovinddas, Abdul Hamid Hahibbhai and another.
3130-24—Dharamsy D and Co, Banjarali Jamalbhai Ibrahim, Yasuf Karim Numar and others.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
IN INSOLVENCY.
APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

431-23—Mulla and M, Re: Sorabji Framji Kalianiwalla, Cursetji Cowasji Daruwala Cr No 7, Sorabji Phirozshaw Bharucha Cr. No. 20, Burjorji Jivanji Todiwala Cr. No. 12, Payne and Co.

FOR NOTICE UNDER SECTION 103.

736-21—Re Narayen Tatia Bhosle, Anant Narayen Deolalikar, M B Chothia and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

1123-23—Payne and Co, Rubabhai Hassanalli, Maneckbai Ismaiji and others, Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

231-13—Mulla and M, Jamnabai, Tejpar Narsy and another, Tyabji D and Co, Ramanlal and H.
349-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, Kanji Purshotam and others, Mulla and M.
349-22—Dabholker and J, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, Kanji Purshotam and others, Mulla and M, Ferreira and V, Edgelow G W and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2915-24—Payne and Co, Narayen Ramba, Haji Mahomed Rahimtulla and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2376-24—Surveyor and Co., Rustomji Dorabji Dhapla v Maneckji Nesserwanji Kavarana, Manchersha and N.
2146-24—Madhowji and Co, Dharsey Deoraj and Co, Ismail Fafoor Cassum and others Vachha and Co.
2418-24—Craigie B and Co, Asiatic Petroleum Co Ltd, Andrade and Co and another, Dabholker and J.

LONG CAUSES.

1254-24—Smetham B and L, Chama Karan Keloth Kunhamed Keyi, Ahmed Vali Mahomed and others, Shamrao M and H.
1754-23—Mulji P and P, Vishram Esmail and Co, Samuel Weiss and another, Smetham B and L.
2201-24—Smetham B and L, Samuel Weiss and others, Visharam Shivji and another, Mulji P and P.
1300-24—Merwanji K and Co, Meherji Framji Mehta, Shivshanker Shamji and others, Dikshit M and Co.
1268-24—Dikshit M and Co, Shivshanker Shamji, M F Mehta Merwanji K and Co.
4257-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd and another, The World Aweiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd, Payne and Co.
4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd and another, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.
4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British India General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4847-22—Mulla and M, Dadabhoy Framji Cama and others v Ahmedally Kaderbhoy Rokar and others, Vachha and Co.
4519-22—Vachha and Co, Abdul Gafur Haji Hamed v Mahomed Haji Hamed, Edgelow G W and Co.
4742-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai vs Suchilkant Chabildas, Kanga and Co, Vrajlal and Co.
2317-24—Vrajlal and Co, Jairam Vasonji, vs Javerbai and another, Ferreira and V.
4458-22—Captain and V, Bai Shri Suraj Kuvarbai Saheb v Morarji Nerotam, Malvi M R and Co.
5162-23—J P Wallace and Co, Kaikhasru, Rustomji Wallace, The Bombay Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
4808-22—Payne and Co, The Netherland Trading Society, Magniram Danmal and others, Purnanand C and J Amarchand M and J.

SHORT CAUSES.

3234-24—Mantri and Co, Alibhai Moosa, vs Nanji Hurji.
1928-24—Motichand and D, Kalyanji Khusal, vs Narotamdas Shamji, Crawford B and Co.
2873-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Aidan Bulldan, vs Ambalal Narsidas, Kanga and Co.
3193-24—Smetham B and L, Abdul Husein Mutvali v S Abdul Karim, Manohar and Co.
3260-24—Purnanand C and J, Dhanjibhoy Doongersey, Chimanlal Purshotam, Tyabji D and Co.
2950-22—Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd, Amartlal Lalji, Khandwalla and Chh.
2650-24—Motichand and D, Brijmohan Laxminarayen, Vithardas Charandas and another, Kanga and Co.
1252-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harakji Dayabhai.
2599-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Chimniram Motilal, Madangopal Chanda, Kanga and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

5239-21—Raghavaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha and Co, Lachiram Motiram Thakoredas and Co
2127-24—Shamrao V and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G
2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hemusji, Edgelow G W and Co.
2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co
2486-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Dugashanker.
1203-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.
2485-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B L and Co.
4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Chaganlal and Co, Mehta Mahomed Gulamhusein and Oppal, Gove and Co, Cajee and V.
2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Amersy, Mathuradas Nensy, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karal, Payne and Co.
4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.
2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.
2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kasturchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.
2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.
4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.
2050-22—Smetham B and L, Tukaram Yeshwantrao Meher, vs Hariba Sawalram and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.
4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co. vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.
4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Rantansy, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

945-24—Amin and D, Mathuradas Gordhandas and Bros, Rajaram Tukuram another, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

2457-24—Dastur and Co, Dada Karim Aba, Ahmed Suleman Moti, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2224-24—Thakoredas and Co Hirji Jairam, Lilibai Dharamdas Bhagwandas, Merwanji K and Co, Smetham B and L, Thakoredas and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

S C Ct—1913/20347-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vanjara T Sidick Saleh Mahomed, B R Parelwalla Jamsedji R and D.

LONG CAUSES.

2657-24—Rele and Co, Nissen Dwarkadas v Sherali Khan Mukhtar Khan Gubdar, Vachha and Co.
2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, vs Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Pochha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khanderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.
3061-24—Khandwalla and C, Bahadurmal Gurmukhrai Nemani v Mohanlal Surchand and others, Jamsedji R and D.
1959-24—Merwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Filaturn Doe Cas Canseta Joint Stock Co, and anr, Mulchand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2441-24—Merwanji K and Co, Tarametibai v Jiwatram Panachand and anr, Dallas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.
2523-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Janseiji Cowasji Kotwal.
2341-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co
2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.
3094-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.
749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.
2411-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri and another, Wadia G and Co, Vachha and Co.
2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.
2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.
1604-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, vs R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.
3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes, vs Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and another, Rele and Co Mantri and Co.
2515-24—Tyabji D and Co, Chaturbhuj Gangaram, Luchminarayen Jaboram, Mehta L and Co.
2944-24—N C Dalal and Co, Cooverji Jivandas, Sakharam Madhappa Phatak, Chitnis K and M.
2969-24—G B Pandya, Messrs Hasanali, Kamrudin, Tayabali Mulla Narmudin and others, Paralkar and R.
3115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Janmahomed Huaji Jusab and Co, Manorlal and Co and anr, Mahavji and Co.
2620-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation for Bombay v Ignatino D'Silva and anr, Andrade and Co.
2495-24—Dikshit M and Co, Chaganlal and Co v C A Gayar and Co, Daphtary F and D, Rele and Co.
2658-24—Payne and Co, K M Naranji and Co v Amratlal Amarchand Madhavji, Manilal H and Co.
2693-24—Khandwalla and C, Jesiram Jagannath v Mahomedally Daudji, Matubhai J and M.

LONG CAUSE.

1264-24—Amarchand and M, Narbadabai, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Pandia and Co.

SECOND ALL-GUJARAT TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the All-Gujarat Temperance Association, the second All Temperance Conference will be held here at 1 p.m. on Saturday, 29th November 1924, in the Premhbai Hall, Karanj, Ahmedabad.

All Temperance Associations all Municipalities and Local Boards, all Native States, and all other institutions interested in the Temperance cause, in Gurarat and Kathiwar, are requested to send their delegates to the Conference.

The fee for members of the Reception Committee is Rupee Three and for delegates Rupee one. Delegates will have to make their own arrangements for boarding and lodging.

All communications should be addressed to Dr. Joseph Benjamin, General Secretary, All Gujarat Temperance Association, Ahmedabad.

SANITARY AND SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION.

The Secretary of the Committee of the above Exhibition writes:—

"The All-India Maternity, Child welfare, Sanitary, Scientific, Indigenous Drugs and Baby show Exhibition which will be held along with the 19th All-India Medical Licentiates' Conference, will be opened on the 22nd of December, 1924, by Hon. Doctor Mian Sir Mohammed Shafi, Law Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council. All the important Railway Companies of India have granted the usual concession for the Exhibits. Intending Exhibitors should communicate with Dr. Shyama Shanker Shukla, L M P, Secretary Exhibition Committee, Bailangan;

CALCUTTA NOTES.

MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS.

We are unable to notify any improvement in the market. Although fair sales are reported from the upcountry consuming centres, buyers are not replacing freely here, in the hope that arrivals will soon increase and that values will decline. In the meantime the latter are fairly well maintained, although the tendency is, if anything easier.

Replacement business is practically suspended, as manufacturers are now requiring shipment further ahead than dealers are prepared to concede, and the sharp drop in the Sterling Exchange has introduced an additional handicap to business.

Grey Shirtings.—The sales from the bazar have been extremely poor, but values have remained steady at last week's levels. We hear of two or three small sales "to arrive."

Grey Dhooties.—Mull descriptions have been selling rather better, whilst other styles have been comparatively neglected. No replacement contracts are reported.

Whites.—During the earlier part of the period under review some small lines of Light Whites were sold for forward shipment. At the close values of these cloths are quoted about an anna per piece down, and deliveries are only fair.

Miscellaneous.—This section is extremely quiet and the prices of most Fancy styles are easier.

Yarn.—There has been no improvement. We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1/8
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1/9
T. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1/7/6 to 2/3/6.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37 1/2 38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10/11/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 14/11/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 1/2 16 by 16 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 15/12/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 18 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10 1/2 lbs. Rs. 18/11/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 19/3/0 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8/11/0 per piece.
White Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 27/8 per piece.
White Shirtings 98 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 22/4 per piece.
White Shirtings 99 in. by 40 yds. 23/4 per piece.
White Shirtings Raja 40 yds. Rs. 11 per piece.

The Prices quoted are, however for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round:—

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

There is little change to report on the tone or our market, which remains quiet, with only a small business passing. The demand from up-country is poor and dealers anticipate lower levels.

We quote per lbs. according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10 1/2s Rs. 4/7/0 to 4/11/0.
Mule 12 1/2s. Rs. 4/12/6 to 5/0/6.
Mule 14 1/2s Rs. 4/15/6 to 5/3/6.
Mule 16 1/2s. Rs. 5/1/6 to 5/5/6.
Mule 20 1/2s. Rs. 5/8/6 to 5/12/6.
Mule 22s. Rs. 5/12/6 to 6/0/6.

COAL.

Unfortunately no improvement can be reported in the market. New business has fallen to small proportions and contractors are in many cases either not taking any coal at all or only small quantities. In the ordinary course the result would be an increase in stocks, but with small raisings consequent on miners leaving for harvesting their crops, which are very good this year, they remain practically stationary. Wagons are being supplied in full.

The following are the average prices now ruling:—

Deshergnur Rs. 10 to Rs. 10/8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria Rs. 5/4 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam Jherria Rs. 4/8 to Rs. 5.
Raneegunge Rs. 6/8 to Rs. 7.

GUNNY MARKET.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report dated 11th November:—

Heavy Goods—have ruled firm during the week, but sellers have not shewn much disposition to operate at the rates offering. There has been a fair enquiry for most fabrics, but the resultant business has been restricted.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for July at Rs. 41-8-0—D. W. Flour Bags for February/March at Rs. 71-8-0 for April/June at Rs. 67-8-0; B. Twills for January at Rs. 68-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 66-0-0 for April/June at Rs. 62-0-0 to 62-4-0 for July/September at Rs. 57-8-0 to Rs. 57-12-0; Liverpool Twills for February/March at Rs. 71-12-0 for January/March at Rs. 71-0-0 to Rs. 72-8-0, for February/March at Rs. 71-12-0, for February/June at Rs. 68-4-0.

For Egyptian and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags 2½ lbs. (6 by 8) for December at Rs. 74-8-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for January at Rs. 68-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 66-0-0, for April/June; at Rs. 62-4-0 to Rs. 62-0-0 to Rs. 62-4-0, for July/September at Rs 57-8-0 to Rs. 57-12-0; Liverpool Twills for February/March at Rs. 71-12-0, for January/March at Rs 71-0-0 to Rs. 73-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs. 57-8-0 to Rs. 58-0-0; A Twills (48") for November at Rs. 48-0-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—K. Bags for November at Rs. 57-0-0; Hy C.'s (2" blue) for November at Rs. 65-0-0 to Rs. 67-8-0 striped Hy. C.'s April/June at Rs. 60-0 0; A. Twills for November at Rs. 83-0-0, for February/March at Rs. 76-0-0, for March/April at Rs. 74-0-0, for April/May at Rs. 72-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Flours for February/March at Rs. 71-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 67-8-0; B. Twills for January at Rs. 68-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 66-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 62-0-0 to Rs. 62-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 57-8-0 to Rs. 57-12-0.

Hessians—have ruled very strong with a brisk demand principally for the November/December and January/March deliveries and a large trade has been done at an advance of -/12/- annas to Re. 1/- on previous quotations. Towards the close a quieter tone prevails with very little doing.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 20-13-0 to Rs. 21-8-0, for November at Rs. 21-0-0 to Rs. 21-6-0, for November/December at Rs. 21-0-0 to Rs. 21-4-0, for December at Rs. 21-0-0 to Rs. 21-4-0, for December/March at Rs. 20-4-0 for January/March at Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 20-6-0 for January/June at Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 19-6-0, for April/June at Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 19-0-0, for April/September at Rs. 18-10-0, for July/September at Rs. 18-8-0.

Hessian Bags 54" by 27" ex 8/40" for April/June at Rs. 40-8-0.

Hessian Bags 56" by 28" ex 8/400 for Ready and November/December at Rs. 44-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 42-8-0.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 24-12-0 to Rs. 25-0-0 to Rs. 24-14-0, for November at Rs. 25-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 24-14-0 to Rs. 25-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 24-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 23-0-0 to Rs. 22-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 23-0-0 to Rs. 22-12-0.

MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

MALARIAL

Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

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BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

The most popular and successful medicine in use for

Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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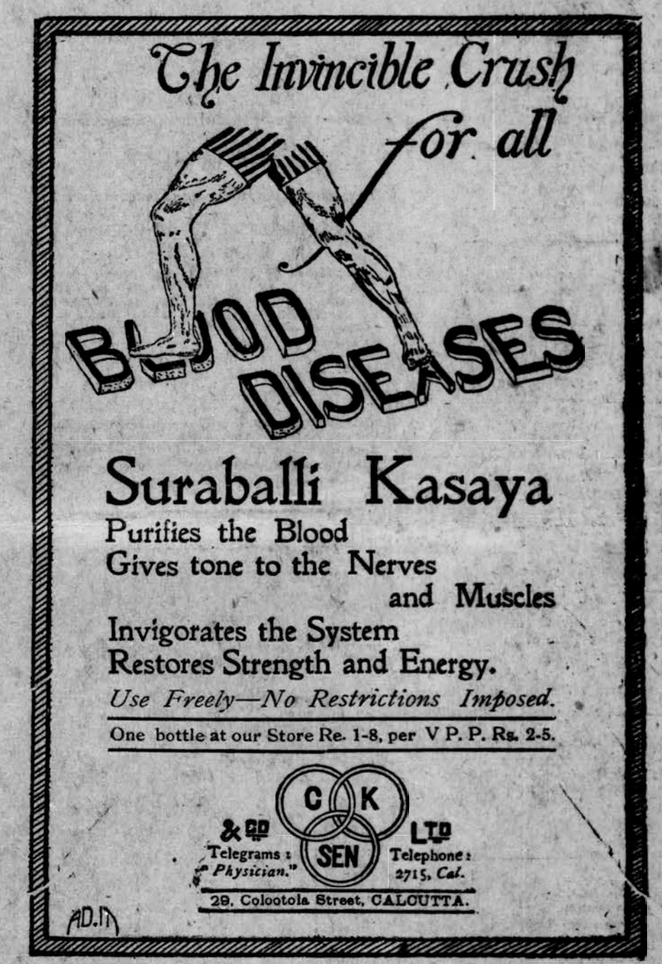

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Purifies the Blood
Gives tone to the Nerves
and Muscles
Invigorates the System
Restores Strength and Energy.

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QUALITY: Quality is our MOTTO. Quality is the cream of milk of HUMAN KINDNESS essence of human service.

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SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOUND: For clergymen, students, professional and Business men and all Brain workers.

It is a brain tonic, strengths the appetite, supplies Physical strength,

Powell's Syrup Hypophosphites Compound contains in an active and palatable form the Hypophosphate of Soda, Lime, Iron, Manganese, Quinine and Strychnia.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP: This syrup is made from the best chemicals according to Dr, Easton's Formula.

It is a capital remedy and known throughout the world as a specific for General Debility. Mental and Physical Pressure of weakness.

CHEMICAL FOOD.

CHEMICAL FOOD: (Syrup of Phosphates of Iron, Lime, Potash and Soda).

This preparation is largely prescribed for children; It is a valuable Tonic, pleasant to the taste, enriches the blood thus assisting in the formation of bones and muscles.

Guaranteed to be prepared from the Purest Drugs only, and in strict accordance with the formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

Powell's Standard Preparations can be had at all Well-known Chemists and Stores.

N. POWELL & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists,
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 628.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 678.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 668.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 107.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 163.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 226.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 293.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.63-1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 87.68.
London—Skitzerland Frcs. 23.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.70.
London—Rome Liras 107.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.
Exchange market closed steady with sellers at 1s.5.27/32d. for ready T T on London.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

	Bombay Nov. 17. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 1/8
Fcs. Demand	630
American Dollars	293
Hongkong Dollars	163
Shanghai	226
Japan	111 3/4
Singapore	159

Market Steady.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bombay, November 17.

Bank's Selling T T Ready 1/5 27/32.
Bank's Buying T T Ready 1/5 29/32.
Bank's Selling T T Decr. 1/5 7/8.
Bank's Buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's Selling T T Jan. 1/5 7/8.
Bank's Buying T T Jan. 1/5 15/16.
Bank's Selling T T Feb. 1/5 27/32.
Bank's Selling T T Feb. 1/5 29/32.
Bank's Selling T T March 1/5 3/4.
Bank's Buying T T March 1/5 27/32.
Bank's Selling T T April 1/5 11/16.
Bank's Buying T T April 1/5 25/32.

London, Nov. 15.

Rentes 3 per cent 50 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 11/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady not much offering.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5 July 23.
15th Exchange on Paris 87.70
15th Exchange on Warsaw 24.03
15th Exchange on Prague 155.25
14th Exchange on Belgium 95.76

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 15.

Stockholm	17.26
Christiania	31.25
Amsterdam	11.54
Switzerland	24.08
Belgium	95.78

London, Nov. 16.

Exchange on London in Paris	8770
Exchange on London in Italy	10722

New York, Nov. 15.

Demand Bills	46275

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 15.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 21 5/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Three Months 3-15/16 per cent.
Six Months 4-5/16.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call Money 2 per cent. Nominal.
One Month. 2 per cent. Nominal.
Three Months 3½ to 4 per cent.
Six Months 5 to 5½ per cent.
Tone of money market—Short money easy.
Long money Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, November 17.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/12.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/8/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/9/9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/10/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/11/-.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 75/8.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 75/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 76/1.

London, Nov. 15.

Bar gold ready, s. 89-6.
Silver ready, d. 33-11.
Silver forward, d. 33-15.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet, Steady, China bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, November 17.

Ready:—22-10-0

Vaida.	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	22-11-0	22-10-3	22-10-3
Posh	23-12-6	22-11-3	22-11-3

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 17.

A further advance of 5 to 12 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on scattered buying. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 8 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Yesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norlen and Co., cabled under date 15th instant as under:—"General feeling is somewhat against the market."

The tone of the American market remains steady and advices from that side continue to report a gradual improvement. The advance has gone rather too far in our opinion and a reaction is quite likely in the very near future. zz

As regards the position of the local market, the undertone is distinctly good and a fair demand is in evidence from Japanese Exporters who are compelled, owing to the late movement of the crop, to buy at fancy prices in order to secure their requirements for early shipment commitments, but considering the generally favourable crop prospects we think it is only a question of time before prices reach a more reasonable level.

Although a small advance was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 483 i.e. Re. 1 lower than Saturday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were sellers and the prices dropped to Rs. 479½. Around this level Japanese Houses and Bazar operators bought and the market improved to Rs. 482½. Going down by a rupee the values further advanced to Rs. 483 on general buying which rate ruled at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 483 and going down to Rs. 482½ improved to Rs. 486 on buying by Japanese Houses and closed at the same rate.

Fine Oomra Decr./Jan. opened at Rs. 463½ and gradually declined to Rs. 460½ on selling by European Exporters but again recovered to Rs. 464 on Commission Houses buying, and the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted Rs. 463. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 453 and fluctuated within a very small range, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 454. F.G. Bengal Decr/Jan. was nominally quoted Rs. 417.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday with a fairly good inquiry, and about 2,500 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, at 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, November 17.

Fully Good Broach April/May ..	486
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. ..	419
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	466
„ March	457

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay November, 17.

	Fine.	Fully Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	510	490

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 17.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	483
„ „ Bengal	Dec./January	417
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan. ..	463
„ „	March ..	453

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—6—0
Posh 0—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, November 17.

Ready:—75-7-0

Vaida.	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	75-10-0	75-5-0	75-7-0
Magsar	76-0-0	75-11-0	75-13-0
Posh	76-4-0	76-0-0	76-2-0

Teji Mandi
Magsar 1—6—0
Posh 2—1—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 66/4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 85.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/10.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933, Rs. 97/10.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 97/14.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103/13
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102/7.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103/6.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 107.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 99.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 73.

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Nov. 15.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/16
Conversion Loan £79 1/7
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103 1/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent £115 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nominal
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 1/2

SHARES.

Bombay, November 17.

The share market remained closed to-day.

London, Nov. 15.

Hongkong Bank 138.
Chartered Bank 21 1/8.
National Bank 45 1/2.
P. & O. Bank 10 3/4.
Eastern Bank 3 3/4.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

November, 17.

New York Market 15th November 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.56	Dec.			Mutilated	
24.75	Jan.	24.85	+10	24.80	+05
25.05	Mar.			25.10	+05
25.35	May.			25.40	+05
25.08	Jul.			25.20	+12

Newyork spot on 14th Nov., 24.80 +10
New Orleans .. .. 24.65 +10
Newyork spot on 15th Nov., 24.85 +05
New Orleans .. .. 24.70 +05

Telegraphic market advices:—Small but steady market. January highest 24.85 at the opening, lowest 24.67 (10-23 a.m.) range .18 points.

Liverpool Market 15th November 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.70	Jan.	13.64—06	13.67—03	13.62	—08
13.76	Mar.	13.70—06	13.73—03	13.68	—08
13.80	May.			13.72	—08
13.67	July.			13.59	—08
13.10	Oct.			13.04	—06
Egyptian					
23.60	Nov.			23.45	—15
22.30	Jan.			22.30	—

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Light to moderate rainfall Memphis dist, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Entire belt partly cloudy.

New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 325,000.

(2) Saturday narrow market but very steady.

	1924/25	1923/24
Great Britain	3172	39,289
Continent	29035	137,781
China	3100	13,512
Japan	116413	92,291
America and Coast Ports	5334	4,513
Total	157054	287,386

Total exports by Rail from 1st Sept. 1924 to 13th Nov. 1924 3,583
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 13th Nov. 1924 244,872

COTTON.

Liverpool Nov. 15

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2,000 Bales Mfd. Americans Spot universal standard 13.93 Dull
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 25.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 15.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.		
November	13.60	—.08
December	13.58	—.09
January	13.62	—.08
February	13.64	—.08
March	13.68	—.08
April	13.68	—.08
May	13.72	—.08
June	13.65	—.08
July	13.59	—.08
August	13.40	—.08
September	13.28	—.06
October	13.04	—.06
November	12.92	—.06

Tone:—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Nov. 15

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	11.95
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	12.35
M. G., Bengal, "Fine"	12.75
N. 1 Oomra, "Good"	12.00
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	12.50
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	13.00
M. G. Broach, "Good"	12.25
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.65
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	13.05
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.85
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	12.25
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	12.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 15.

November	23.45	—.15
December	23.00	—.10
January	22.30	
February	21.90	
March	21.43	
April	21.10	
May	20.85	
June	20.60	—.05
July	20.35	—.05
August	20.15	—.05
September	19.95	—.05
October	19.70	—.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov 15.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 50,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 10,000
Day's Exports to Continent 21,000
Futures at New York—
January 24.80 plus 05
March 25.10 „ 06
May 25.40 „ 05
July 25.20
Spot Cotton at New York 24.85 plus 05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.70 plus 05
Futures at New Orleans—
January 24.69 plus 07
March 24.96 „ 10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 25 1/8
Foreign mined 69 3/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Nov. 15.

Total in Slight 6,392,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 312,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 59,000 Bales.
American Visible Supply 4,010,000 Bales.
Other Visible Supply 176,000 Bales.
Total Sales 33,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales 800 Bales.
East Indian Stock 16,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 2,800 Bales.
East Indian Actual Export 1,000 Bales.
American Afloat 277,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 5,000 Bales.
Total Afloat 388,000 Bales.
Taxis of worlds spinners of the American Cotton 382,000 Bales.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, November 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th November 1924.

Cotton	3763	Bales.
Wheat	8237	Cwts.
Linseed	4904	„
Rapeseed etc	555	„
Gingellyseed	2470	„
Poppyseed	140	„
Groundnuts	3684	„
Castorseed	70	„
Rice	14959	„
Myrabollams	412	„
Cottonseed	5792	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gum	1884	„
Jowar	286	„
Masur	52	„
Barley	1541	„
Bajri	1553	„
Coal	1041	Tons

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS

Bombay, November 17.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	.. No.	14 1/2	0 15 0
Kilachand ..	.. No.	20 1/2	1 5 3
Currimbhai	.. No.	12 1/2	0 14 3
Elphinstone	.. No.	12 1/2	0 14 3
David ..	.. No.	10 1/2	0 13 9
Shapurji ..	.. No.	10 1/2	0 13 9
Trikamdas ..	.. No.	10 1/2	0 13 9
Sattara ..	.. No.	10 1/4	0 14 3
Shapurji ..	.. No.	6 1/2	0 11 6
Light-house ..	.. No.	6 1/2	0 11 3
Japan ..	.. No.	40—1	1 7 0
„ ..	.. No.	42—2	1 9 3
„	.. No.	20	1 2 0
..	.. No.	32	1 5 9

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, November 17.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	1 2 9
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 nos:—	
Standard per lb.	1 7 6
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 7 6
Fazalbhai per lb	1 7 0
Textile per lb.	1 7 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 0
Pearl per lb.	1 6 9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1 5 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 6 9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 6 9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 7 0
Long Cloth x Quality—	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 7 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 6 3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 5 0
Diamond Chula per lb.	1 4 6
Fahelwan per lb.	1 4 6
Salita—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 6 3
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 8 9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 10 0
Phoenix per piece	6 6 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 8 0
Hindustan per piece	6 13 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 9 0
Bombay United per piece ..	7 8 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	7 8 0
E. D. Rachael	7 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	12 0 0
Hindustan	11 13 0

METALS.

London, Nov. 15.

English best Selected Copper £68 1/8
Standard Copper G. M. B. £64
Copper Braziers £84 1/2
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets £17 1/2

London. Nov. 16.

Tin Block 259 1/2.

BRASS.

Bombay, November 17.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
Do.	1	60 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	58 0 0
Do.	2	58 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, November 17.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	64 0 0
Copper	1	64 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 0 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62 0 0
Pancheka Joint ..		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		57 8 0
„ to 1		57 0 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57 0 0
Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64 0 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		65 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, November, 17 (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a p	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	8 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 2 0	12 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 2 0	12 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 2 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 12 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13 8 0	14 0 0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	82 0 0	18 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	80 0 0	16 10 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50		16 0 0
Poppyseed, White		15 0 0
Barley		5 14 0
Castorseed		16 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery		6 2 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	7 12 0
Linseed, May	14 2 0
Groundnuts D/J	71 8 0
Castorseed M. M.	14 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16 8 0
Cotton Seed Dec./Jan. ..	5 15 0

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 15.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Cargo Jan/Feb sellers 63/3.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb 64/6.
Tone:—Dull and lower.
Australian Jan/Feb sellers 63/6.
Choice White Karachi Nov/Dec sellers 62/6
Soft Red Karachi Oct/Nov sellers 61/6.
Tone:—
Cargo Australian Steamer 64/6 to United Kingdom and Sailer France 65/6.
Wheat afloat to U.K. 2,790,000 quarters.

RAPESEED.

London, Nov. 15.

Ferozepore Real Bold N/D sellrs £24.
Toria N/D sellers 24 1/2.
Brown Cawnpore N/D sellers 23 1/4.
Linseed relapsed on estimated Argentine yield larger than estimated. Business due in Linseed La Plata at 22 D/J shipment Hull Australian Wheat 64 1/2 Jan shipment.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 15.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov/Dec near value £24 1/4.
Linseed Tone:—Weak Depressed owing to large Argentine Crop estimate.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
December sellers 45.
Jan/Apl sellers 45/3.
Linseed afloat 52,000 tons.

London, Nov. 16.

Linseed La Plata Argentine 22 1/4 N/D quoted. Weak depressed owing to large Crop estimate.
Cottonseed Bombay O/N Paid buyers quiet £11 3/8.
Castorseed Bombay N/D sellers 29.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 15.

Karachi Barley Nov/Dec sellers 43/6.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 15.

Para Up River Fine Spot Dec/Jan 17 1/2.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot Nov 17 1/4.
Tone:—Quiet.

FREIGHT.

London, Nov. 15.

Freight Coal:—Cardiff to Bombay.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 15.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Nov/Dec nominal 21/6.
Jan/Mar sellers 21/6.
June/July sellers 19.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan/Mar sellers 21/8.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan/Mar sellers 21/8.
14th Cuban Sugar 15/3.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 17th Nov. 5 p.m.

Ready Prices remained unchanged with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 5800 bags, showing a satisfactory record of off-take.

Our Forward Market also ruled steady and the Prices are more or less around Saturday's closing levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/6 per cwt.
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 21/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Fem/Marr. sh. 21/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 19/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov./Dec. sh. 20/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Mauritius Crvst 1 Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/8 per cwt.
Shipment Nov./Decr. sh. 20 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan. sh. 20/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

November, 15.

(East India Cotton Association Ld.)

Receipts:—From 1st September 1924 to 13th November 1924 69,993
Same time last season 107,902
Exports:—From 1st September 1924 to 13th November 1924.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

REPORT OF MESSRS. S. MONTAGU AND CO.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 23rd instant amounted to £126,659,280 as compared with £126,659,245 on the previous Wednesday.

The moderate supplies of gold available this week have been taken on account of India, the Continent and the Trade.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for September 1924 amounted to 53,138 ounces as compared with 54,678 ounces for August 1924 and 57,144 ounces for September 1923.

The "Times" correspondent at Toronto telegraphed on the 22nd instant as follows:—

"There is some excitement in Canada over new gold discoveries reported from the Yukon. A band of Indian prospectors found gold within 40 miles of Carcross and 20 miles east of the old Tagish post. Other prospectors are on the way from Whitehorse and Skagway. The strike is within 60 miles of the Rush placer mines near Atlin and the famous Engineer quartz mine. The dirt pays approximately $4 to the pan, and as a rule gold comes in flakes or small nuggets valued at a dollar."

The United States official volume 32 of Mineral Industry published in September last, contains the following paragraph:—

"In considering the economics of gold during 1923, H. N. Lawrie argues that only about half of the gain in production over last year should be taken into account when making any deductions regarding the economic condition or progress of the industry, because the strike on the Rand in 1922 caused a reduction in output of about $23,066,000—which is a sound argument. A net increase of 6.7 per cent, largely from one locality, although it indicates improvement, does not warrant the conclusion that a return to normal economic conditions in the industry is in progress. While the year 1923 opened with a small 'premium' on gold in the British Empire, the downward tendency of sterling exchange resulted in a high 'premium' at the end of the year, which, according to Mr. Lawrie, greatly assisted in maintaining the normal output of the Transvaal and stimulated production. Costs also were lowered in South Africa."

SILVER.

Owing to persistent sales on China account, and to a lack of the support given in recent weeks from the United States, a considerable fall has taken place in prices. Indian enquiry has not been active and bear covering has naturally been reluctant in the face of the uneasy tendency shown by the market. It remains to be seen whether the lower level now reached will attract the Continent which has of late taken but little interest. Unless renewal of demand sets in on Continental coinage account, prices cannot resist China selling and a better market must await the time when China reverses its attitude owing to a price being reached which encourages bear covering.

The silver production of Czechoslovakia for 1923 is returned as 21,344 kilogrammes valued at Kc. 15,287,999.

Tenders were invited yesterday for 100 lacs India Council Bills and T. T. and applications for 126½ lacs were received. The whole of the amount on offer was allotted: applications for deferred T. T. at 1s. 6d. receiving 96.64 per cent., and above in full, and for immediate T. T. at [illegible] receiving 98.32 per cent., above [illegible]. No Bills were allotted. Next week's [illegible] will be offered.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees)

Notes in Circulation Oct. 7, 17,892; Oct. 15 17,956; Oct. 22 17,987.
Silver coin and bullion in India Oct. 7 8,547; Oct. 15 8,612; Oct. 22 8,643.
Silver coin and bullion out of India nil.
Gold coin and bullion in India Oct. 7, 2,232; Oct. 15 2,232; Oct. 22 2,232.
Gold coin and bullion out of India nil.
Securities (Indian Government) Oct. 7, 5,713; Oct. 15, 5,713; Oct. 22 5,713.
Securities (British Government) Oct. 7, 1,400; Oct. 15 1,399; Oct. 22 1,399.
No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 22nd instant.
The stock in Shanghai on the 25th instant, consisted of about 47,400,000 ounces in sycee, 44,000,000 dollars, and 3,600 bars, as compared with about 45,200,000 ounces in sycee, 44,000,000 dollars and 2,080 silver bars on the 18th instant.

Quotations:—
October 23rd, 35.1/4d. cash 35.1/8d. Bar Silver p.oz. std.; 2 mos. 92s. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
October 24th, 35.7/16d. cash 35.5/16d.; Bar Silver p. oz. std., 2 mos. 92s. 2d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
October 25th, 35.1/16d. cash 35; Bar Silver p. oz. std.
October 27th, 35.1/16d. cash 35; Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 92s. 2d.; Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
October 28th, 34.13/16d. cash 34.3/4d.; Bar Silver p. oz. std., 2 mos. 92s. 1d.; Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
October 29th, 34.15/16d. cash 34.7/8d.; Bar Silver p. oz. std.; 2 mos. 92s. 1d.; Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
Average 35.093d. cash 35.010d.; Bar Silver p. oz. std.; 2 mos. Average 92s. 1/2d.; Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 3/8d. below those fixed a week ago.

ALL INDIA WEATHER REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov.

The storm in the Bay [illegible] which has [illegible] since yesterday, is now [illegible] Northerly direction and [illegible] morning about 150 miles off [illegible] has caused some heavy falls of [illegible] North Madras Coast and in Orissa.

The Western disturbance has given [illegible] spread but light rain in the Northwestern Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Puri five inches; Cuttack two; Peshawar half; Callingapatam one; and Gopalpur four.

Forecast:—Increase on the North Madras Coast, in Bengal, Chota Nagpur and extension into Assam.

LOOK! LOOK!
KESARI'S
LODHRA FOR LADIES'
Troubles and Disorders
Ask your Chemist or
K ESARI KUTEERAM
Indian Chemists and Druggists
Egmore, MADRAS.

BOMBAY'S DRAINAGE PROBLEM

SCHEMES FOR DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE

COMMISSIONER ON MR. WATSON'S PROPOSALS.

In forwarding a further report on drainage from Mr. J. D. Wats on the Municipal Commissioner. after giving a resume of the past negotiations, writes as follows:—

Since the question of the main drainage was fully discussed by the Corporation early in 1923, an important development has occurred. The Director of the Development Department has inquired whether the Corporation would be prepared to consider a scheme for the disposal of the sewage from the Back Bay Reclamation at the Prongs Light House and from enquiries which I have made I understand that there is likely to be no opposition either on the part of the Bombay Government, the Government of India as representing the Military Department or the Port Trust to the proposal. If the sewage from the Back Bay Reclamation is to be disposed of in this way it is clearly proper that the sewage from the existing Colaba Peninsula should accompany it. Mr. Watson has accordingly proposed that a new outfall should be constructed at Colaba to deal with all the sewage of the south of the Island of Bombay as far north as Church Gate Street. I do not think that this proposal is likely to meet with any opposition. The Corporation has on two occasions asked the permission of Government to discharge sewage at Colaba and can only be thankful if a request to that effect now made be granted. The fact that it is proposed to discharge only a very limited quantity of sewage must no doubt weigh with Government when they deal with the application. It is not in my opinion desirable to consider at this stage any proposal for the discharge at Colaba of the whole sewage of the City and Island of Bombay as this would mean the reconstruction of many of the main sewers now existing as well as the construction of additional pumping stations.

The diversion of a considerable amount of sewage from the Love Grove Outfall would tend to relieve very substantially the pressure on the existing Love Grove works and thereby, it is honed, diminish the comparatively slight nuisance which these works at present cause. Mr. Watson while recommending the retention of Love Grove as the outfall for the whole of the sewage of the central area, proposes certain remedial measures to abate that nuisance entirely. He suggests, instead of extending the outfall 2,000 further seawards as originally proposed, the construction of a hermetically sealed reservoir to enable the sewage to be let out during the ebb-tide only. If this were done, there is reason to hope that no nuisance would remain either from smell or from the washing up on the foreshore of solid matter from the outfall as it is at present the case.

THREE AFTER NATIVES.

The main problem which is to be faced is that of disposal of the sewage from the north of the Island. Assuming that the Colaba outfall be sanctioned and the Love Grove outfall be retained for the present at least as the outfall for the central portion of the Island there are 3 possible methods for the disposal of the sewage of the north of the Island:—(1) to take it to Love Grove at a capital cost estimated by Mr. Watson at Rs. 1,33,95,375, (2) to take it to Antop Hill and discharge it after purification by the activated sludge process into Kurla Creek at a capital cost of Rs. 1,20,22,762 and (3) to take it to Anton Hill and to discharge it after partial purification in the manner originally approved by the Corporation for the whole of the Bombay sewage, at a point near Green Island just beyond the area of the Kurla Creek, laid down by Government at a capital cost of Rs. 1,29,87,450. It will be seen that according to these estimates the initial cost of Scheme No. 2. i.e., treatment by the activated sludge process at Antop Hill) is the lowest. The estimates have, I am satisfied, been carefully prepared and may be taken to be relatively correct though it is to be noted that the sewers will have to be constructed in any case for a considerable portion of their length by tunnelling, a process which though common in Europe has not been tried in Bombay. The cost of pumping in each case will be approximately the same and in the case of the first alternative no further yearly expenditure will be involved. In the case of the third alternative, the additional recurring cost will, I understand, be comparatively slight and will probably be met by the manurial value of the sludge produced. Treatment by the Activated Sludge Process the second scheme) is estimated by Mr. Watson to cost £1,200 per annum per million gallons per day and as the initial amount of effluent is estimated at 8 million gallons per day the revenue cost may be taken to be £9,600 per year or roughly Rs. 1,50,000. I think that Mr. Watson's estimate which he has discussed with Prof. Fowler may be accepted. The process of activation involves the continuous use of electric power and if this alternative is to be seriously considered it will obviously be proper that the Corporation should obtain an assurance from the Tata Hydro-Electric Cos. that power will be supplied at a cheap rate. I have instructed Mr. Mackison to make preliminary enquires of the Companies concerned with this object. Comparing the three schemes it will be seen that according to estimates there is no great difference in capital cost between the three and the fact that activation would involve a yearly revenue expenditure which would grow in proportion to the amount of sewage to be treated as well as some additional capital cost for extra treatment—tanks at a future date might at first sight to be held to rule that proposal out of court. But this is not really the case as it is clear that the value of the residual manure produced should be adequate to cover the whole of the extra cost involved. It will be seen from the report that Dr. Fowler places this value at Rs. 60 per ton and another eminent authority at Rs. 52-8-0 per ton. If the manure could be disposed of at Rs. 45 per ton the Activated Sludge Process would clearly be practically self-supporting. From such enquires as I have been able to make, I consider that that there is every prospect of a price of Rs. 45 per ton or more being realised. Manures of less agricultural value are now being sold for use in the sugarcane fields of the Deccan and elsewhere at nearly twice that figure.

As far as the financial questions involved are concerned it appears reasonable to believe that the difference in capital and revenue cost between the 3 schemes set forth is a matter of a few lacs only and that therefore the Corporation is at liberty to choose that alternative which appears preferable on other grounds. It may be noted that if Government did not refuse to allow Kurla Creek to be used as an outfall except in the case of fully purified sewage, it would not be necessary in the case of the third sheeme to build the outfall from Antop Hill to Green Island and thus a saving of Rs. 23 lakhs would be effected.

In his original report Mr. Watson pointed out the undesirability of a multiplicity of out falls and his present proposals are certainly open to criticism on that account. He must not however be understood in any way to withdraw his former proposals. The fact that in his present proposals 3 separate outfalls are suggested, may, I think, be due to the fact that I have pointed out to him the financial necessity for cutting down capital expenditure between the next few years to a minimum. It will be seen that the scheme set forth does their in so far as it retains the Love Grove Outfall with the existing works intact to deal with the major portion of the sewage of the city and thereby avoids the cost of constructing new sewers, etc., to dispose of that sewage. From the last paragraph of Mr. Watson's report it will be seen that he is still disposed to recommend the discharge in to the harbour near Green Island of the sewage from the north of the Island after purification in the manner originally proposed. In view of the very reduced quantity of sewage to be disposed of, it appears to me that objections can hardly be raised by the Port Trust or any other body or person to this proposal.

On the whole out of the three alternatives for the disposal of the north of the Island sewage, I recommend the Corporation to approve the adoption of the Actibated Sludge Process provided (1) an adequate guarantee for the supply of electric power at cheap rate to be received and (2) it can be established that there is likely to be a reasonable market demand for the resultant manure. I therefore request the Corporation to authorise me to approach Government for their permission to construct and utilise the outfalls (1) at the Prongs and (2) in Kurla Creek near Mahul Pier in the manner proposed in the report. If any further preliminary observations be considered necessary as to the ebb-currents at the Prongs, I shall arrange to procure them throug the Port Trust or otherwise.

If these proposals are approved it will be necessary in the early future to make provision both for the Colaba outfall and for the north of the Island scheme. I do not at present propose to take any action as to Love Grove. The financial liabilities of the Corporation in respect of sewage may be taken as shown in the report to be about two crores. Unfortunately this amount does not complete the whole drainage sheeme as it will be necessary to construct several large storm water drains and provide pumping plant to deal with their contents. In accordance with the authority given by the Corporation Resolution of 23rd March 1923, Mr. Watson has already been engaged on the design of this pumping plant and it was in this connection that he visited Bombay during the monsoon. From his report as well as from common knowledge it is clear that action is urgently necessary for covering in and re-aligning the large open storm water drains which at present exist opportunity being at the same time taken to disconnect them as far as possible from foul water connections. This work must however for financial as well as other reasons, be deferred until the main sewers have been laid in the north of the Island and an alternative method for disposing of sewage provided in that locality. It may however be as well to state that the liability in connection with main storm water channels together with pumping plant will clearly be not less than a crore of rupees and may very possibly exceed that fiure. I would request that this letter be laid be the Drainage Committee of the Corporation at the earliest possible date."

"TENANT OWNERSHIP HOUSING."

There will be a public lecture on "Advantages of Tenant Ownership Housing" on Tuesday, 18th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) by Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkerny, of the Co-operative Philanthronic movement, in the "Good Life League Hall" Hornby Road, Nanabhoy Lane, near West End Watch Coy. when Capt. Gilbert Lodge, Land Manager, Bombay Development Department will preside.

The meeting is spetially meant for all office clerks serving in commercial, Government and Railway offices in Bombay, and Dr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. A. C Warner and Mr D T Engineer of the Bombey Tenants' Association, also Mr. J. Gomes, Bar-at-Law, Mr. D. M. Bijoor, Retired Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mr. Daneker, Secretary of the Twasta Kasar Association and Mr. E. Woodfall, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India will be amongst the speakers, with a view to support the proposal of starting a Non-official Tenants' Co-operative Housing Institute for solving the Tenants' Housing Problem in Bombay. It is, therefore, earnestly requested that all sympathisers of the "Tenant Ownership Housing Movement" will attend the meeting in time.

NO GAGGING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREBROKERS' PROTEST.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held on Monday at the Brokers' Exchange Hall, Mr. A. R. P. Shroff presiding.

The President said:—Due undoubtedly to the depressed condition of the market during the year under review the Association card for membership was sold at a low price of Rs. 16,000 and the present price is Rs. 8,500.

The crisis created on the Exchange as a result of the corners by powerful syndicates has greatly subsided and I am glad to say that there is a gratifying improvement in transactions on the Exchange. It is probable that Share Bazar will not be over-busy. I trust you will agree with me that the outlook is not so cloudy as hitherto. My opinion regarding sound securities is now bullish. From an investment point of view, regarding speculation and gambling it is difficult to advise. It is not the function of the Stock Exchange to take upon itself the responsibility of giving advice to the public. Those who tread carefully and keep within bounds should manage to make money.

It is to be regretted that there is not there a single financial paper of weight and authority which can guide the ignorant and credulous public. Ill informed and misleading articles now and again have appeared but none show close acquaintance with sound finance to which any importance can be attached. These seem only to be written with a purpose to promote certain selfish interests.

Your Committee some time ago invited applications by advertisements for subscription for publication of daily market quotations but there was no response. The scheme necessarily failed. I intend to make arrangements to send the list of correct quotations to any paper which cares to publish them with the heading "Official Quotations" so that the public may rely upon such authoritative quotations and disregard those that are published by any other paper.

We have all been carrying a terrific burden of taxes and duty. These taxes were put on during and after the war. They were and are not economically sound. They must be materially reduced if the country is to enjoy real prosperity. We brokers prosper with the prosperity in the country of trades and industries and suffer with it when these are depressed and incurring losses.

The belief is almost universally held amongst clients that it is the Stock Exchange which causes fluctuations in prices which is of course altogether unfounded. No doubt, there must be some place where sellers and buyers can conveniently meet. The Exchange furnishes that convenience and all other facilities for investors, permanent or temporary belonging to the various communities. But as an organised body it has no power to fix prices. It no more makes prices than it can make current events. The law of supply and demand alone regulates prices.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

It is a fact that owing to general depression in trade and industry there is an absence of investors of shares of all good and sound concerns in the market. The public are accustomed to go to the market to buy when they think the outlook is encouraging and remain aloof when the contrary is the case; but truly speaking conditions for buying are usually the best when they look the worst. The biggest fortunes are made in Stock Exchanges by those who stand by and buy when the timid and frightened are selling. Others factors, viz, nervousness on the part of weak holders and false rumours also sway the markets and stock exchange prices. Hence it happens that the intrinsic value of a share is sometimes different from the prices prevalent at which it can be bought and sold. In many circles such fluctuations are absurdly or deliberately attributed entirely to short selling operations. Shares do decline on selling but it is another matter to cover at a profit. The good stock would always go back to where the decline started if it be due only to short selling. Short sellers can never destroy values. They temporarily depress the price. By their operation they cannot decrease the output of a concern or its profit, nor injure its property or machinery. Neither they can affect industrial demand for its products nor its earning power.

The present low price of several sound concerns listed for cash dealings is not at all due to speculation. In fact there are no speculative dealing or short selling in these shares. If there had been forward dealings, I am quite confident many would have been tempted to buy such shares considering them cheaper, but they refrain from buying because ready money is scarce just now.

SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of our Association held on the 21st August 1923 I remarked that some shareholders instead of doing any good to a company cause much miscnief to it by their bolsterous conduct at the company's meetings. Some rush into courts even for a trivial cause but come out unsuccessful and thus cause a criminal waste of money and time. The credit of the company is thereby shaken and no one is benefitted. The Central Bank of India has addressed a letter to Government suggesting certain amendments in the Indian Companies Act in the matter. Government wanted to know our views on the subject and your Committee has sent a reply to Government recording our severe protest against the amendments suggested by Mr. Pochkhanawala. His suggestions are in no way calculated to benefit shareholders. But if the suggestions are adopted they would have the effect of giving arbitrary powers to Directors and Agents. We can well imagine that Mr. Poehkanawalla was led to make these suggestions by reason of some frivolous and vexatious proceedings instituted against his bank. But our duty is to safeguard the interests of shareholders. Mr. Pochkhanawala is oblivious of the fact that some concerns have ruined the public. By reason of their inability to pay calls suits are instituted and decrees passed against them. Cases in law courts show that the very class of people which can least afford are sued. The cases against the Anglo-Indian Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. show how public money has been squandered and how Directors have escaped scot-free from their liabilities. What then is needed? Such measures as are calculated to safeguard the interests of the shareholders or such measures as would gag the mouths of shareholders? Shareholders must get protection from the unscrupulous who prey upon the investing public, be they promoters of joint stock companies or their agents and Directors or nominees.

But then what is the remedy? What can be done in cases of shareholders who with a view to gain their private ends or from some mysterious motives or sheer cussedness launch companies into unnecessary litigation? We want a machinery driven not by statute, but by human intelligence and human activity. If a shareholders' Association is inaugurated and the grievances of the shareholders are in an independent and impartial manner placed by such association before the Agents and the necessary explanation is obtained from them and if the Agents take steps to redress the reasonable complaints of shareholders and comply with their legitimate demands there is little likelihood of there being such unpleasant scenes and if a shareholder adopts an obnoxious attitude. He would not receive the least encouragement. But if the Agents do not feel inclined to consider the reasonable complaints of shareholders submitted by their association then in that case our Association ought to take energetic measures, in my opinion, to do what it can for the protection of the really aggrieved shareholders.

If further legislation is at all needed for the protection of banks, then I would submit that legislation on the lines of the Leeman's Act should be enacted and I do not think that there could be any objection to the same.

TEXT OF LETTER TO GOVERNMENT.

The following is the text of the letter of The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, dated Bombay, 16th May, 1924, addressed to The Ag. Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department:—

"Sir,—By direction of the Managing Committee, I beg to reply to your letter No. 4st-G/24 of the 15th ultimo which came to hand the 23th idem together with its accompaniments.

My Committee are of opinion that the inclusion of amendments in the Indian Companies Act suggested by the Central Bank of India Ltd, are unnecessary and uncalled-for. The proposed amendments contemplate legal authority being given to Joint-stock companies banks in particular, to stifle criticism right or wrong by a shareholder at a General Meeting on the plea that the existing regulations for such a purpose are ineffective.

In the first place, no convincing evidence is adduced to justify the drastic amendment proposed. On the other hand, 211, 499 and 500 sections of the Penal Code as pointed by the Registrar of Companies enable a company to prosecute persons who make false allegations or institute vexatious proceedings against it. My Committee are not aware of any prosecution having been taken hitherto under that section. Before adopting the amendments, in the manner suggested, it would be prudent for any complaining company to exercise the power prescribed in the Penal Code. Such amendments, if adopted, are likely to do more harm than any good from the point of view of the public who are generally known to be not quite favourable to the way in which company management is carried on. It may be that an honest shareholder in the heat of his criticism may not be restrained in his language. If he makes any allegation which is unfounded, the Chairman can very easily contradict him and if the erring critic persists in it then there is nothing to prevent the company from prosecuting him under one of the sections of the Penal Code. Such a prosecution, if courageously instituted, would every way be more effective than a meeting where there may be a caucus or clique to put him down under any pretence. Legitimate freedom of speech should never be suppressed. A company which manages its affairs with integrity and in the true interests of its shareholders has no reason to resent honest and legitimate criticism. So far no good can ever come of the proposed suggestions if adopted.

Again Joint-stock enterprise of a 'bona fide' and thoroughly straightforward character would receive a serious check. Would-be investors in the shares of such a company would hold back from applying for shares as they wished. They would scarcely care for a company which provides the power of expelling a shareholder. Such a power is tantamount to exposing a minority to the tyranny of a powerful and influential majority.

While disapproving of the proposed amendments for the reasons above stated the Committee beg to be distinctly understood that they are in no way in sympathy with shareholders who deliberately and of malice prepense disturb the proceedings of a meeting and make allegations which are easily punisable by the criminal law.

The instance of a recent incident of the Tata Bank referred to by the Central Bank of India Ltd. is of a very rare occurrance and does not furnish any ground for a change in the companies' law. On the other hand there have been in the past, instances where companies' agents or directors or both have shown scant courtesy to critics who have offered legitimate criticisms; nay more, displayed defiance or resentment to shareholders who have been courageous enough to put pertinent and legitimate questions and satisfy themselves about their stewardship or management.

Besides, in addition to the remedies provided by the law, a company desiring to have powers as are contemplated by the amendments, can, as suggested by the Registrar of Companies include in their Articles of Association a clause to the effect. But upto now no company has ventured so to include as far as our belief and knowledge extend. The reason may be easily inferred. Assumption of such powers is most likely to scare away investors from purchasing the shares of such a company.

Apart from all that has been urged above, my Association believe that these amendments, if adopted, would arm companies with a very dangerous weapon which they would be fast to use by assuming autocratic powers. Where such is the case, my Committee will, it may be observed, do all in their power to stop business in the shares of such companies on their Exchange."

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) The report and audited accounts for the year 1923 were adopted.

(2) Messrs. S B. Billimoria and Co., were appointed auditors to audit accounts of the Association for the year 1924.

(3) Resolution giving liberty to members of 25 years standing to resign in favour of their nominees was passed.

The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY PATHANS.

Mohmed Shaikh Abdeali residing at Sutar Chawl Street reports to the police that he left his house at 4 p.m. on Sunday and went to Chowpaty and eventually found his way to Charni Road got into a train and came to Marine Lines. He then went to 1st Marine Lane at about 9-15 p.m. when he alleged a Pathan came up and demanded money and showed him a knife. He then took his gold buttons and sleeve links and removed gold watch and chain and slapped him. Another Pathan then came and complainant being frightened handed over 3 Government Currency notes of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 20 in cash. The two Pathans then left him and went towards Queen's Road. The complainant then raised an alarm but no one came to his assistance. The collective value of the property stolen is Rs. 605. The police enquiries showed that the place pointed out by the complainant was a fairly populated locality with three tea shops in the vicinity and not a single person seems to have heard or seen any thing.

END OF BOMBAY STRIKE.

Out of 100 spinners of the Simplex Mill who had struck work on Friday last about half the number resumed work on Monday morning unconditionally while the rest were paid off their dues. The strike thus ended after two days' duration.

COMMITTEE ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes to us as follows:—

On July 25 a Press Note was issued giving a summary of the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Weights and Measures, and pointing out (1) that copies of the report could be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Poona; (2) that persons or bodies having any criticisms or opinions to offer on the proposals should submit their representations to Secretary to Government General Department by October 31.

Government has now decided to extend the time to December 31st.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

THEFT AT MUMBADEVI.

Pragnarayan Durgaprasad was charged with theft of about Rs. 500 from the person of Jesram Narayandas before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

Sub-Inspector Rane prosecuted.

The complainant's story was that he was a stranger to Bombay and came down to Bombay on Saturday from Hyderabad. The next morning he went to Mumbadevi and as he was entering the temple, the accused came from behind and put his hand into his pocket. He removed a purse containing about Rs. 300.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused had one previous conviction.

RECEIVING STOLEN CYCLE.

Buchoo Virji, a dealer in cycles, stood charged before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate with receiving stolen property.

Mr. Spencer prosecuted.

The facts of the case were that one Jaffer Hussein Ismilji a furniture merchant lost his cycle worth Rs. 120 on November 1. He lodged a complaint with the police who later on called him to the police station to indentify the cycle. The cycle was recovered from the accused's shop by a police constable who was deputed to make investigations in the matter.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

His Worship on evidence convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 60.

SENTENCED FOR OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur Third Presidency Magistrate, Rahimkhan Mahomed Khan was put up on charges of obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duties and assaulting him.

Excise Inspector Hudson prosecuted while the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case were that on the 9th instant at about 9-30 p.m. Mukund Narayan, an excise peon, was on duty at Marine Lines. The accused along with three other persons alighted from the 6 Up Passenger train when they were asked by the Excise peon to allow their luggage to be searched. The accused refused to do so and went out of the platform. The accused engaged a victoria, put his luggage in to it and was about to depart when the Excise peon went up to him and asked him over again to be searched. At this the accused was alleged to have assaulted the peon and pushed him with the result that he fell down and lay unconscious for a time.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that as he was accompanied by ladies and as the peon wanted to enter the victoria, he got excited and pushed back the peon.

His Worship convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 25 on each count or to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 25 days on each charge.

ACQUITTED OF RASH DRIVING.

Ramchandra Santoo was put up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Taird Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Spencer prosecuted.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution were that at about 8 p.m. on October 31, the accused was driving his car along Mint Road towards the south. Narsingh Kisan who was waiting for a tram car on the road was knocked down by the accused as he was trying to drive his car. It was further alleged for the prosecution that the car was being driven at a terrific speed and that the accused did not blow the horn. The injured man was picked up and removed to the hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

Mr. Agaskar for the defence submitted that there was no direct evidence to show that the accused was driving the car at the time. The accused was only a cleaner.

His Worship gave the accused the benefit of doubt and discharged him.

THEFT IN A GODOWN.

Damoder Vithaldas, a cloth merchant of Lakhmidas Market reports to the police that he owned a godown at Old Hanuman Lane. On the 9th instant his godown keeper named Govind examined the cloth bales and found them all intact. At about 3 p.m. on the 15th instant when Govind onened the godown, he found the lock on the godown intact but eight cloth bales collectively valued at Rs. 4,500 missing. It appears the godown was opened by a duplicate key.

RAILWAY FATALITIES.

When the Gujarat Mail of the B. B. and C. I. Railway steamed into the Grant Road Station on Monday at about 8-30 a.m. a number of coolies, as was their wont, rushed towards the train, which was in motion. Bakina Savaljaram, one of the coolies, who had boarded the train, unfortunately lost his hold on the window bar and fell on the railway lines. He was run over by the train and his foot and head received multiple injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

Early on Thursday morning a body of an unknown Hindu was found lying near the Up Advanced Starter near Kennedy Bridge Level Crossing. The Police were informed who removed the body to the morgue for inquest. It was mutilated and cut to pieces.

MOTOR FATALITY.

On Sunday at about 3 p.m. Ramana Dasi, a Hindu, was going with his wife Boomabai along Dardeo Road when a motor lorry No. 5032 driven by Krishna Sahram came from the opposite direction and suddenly swerved to the right and mounted on the foot path near the Alliance mill. Boomabai was knocked by the lorry and the right front wheel passed over her back. The lorry was loaded with stones. Boomabai died on the spot. Dr W Nanak the Police Surgeon who made the post-mortem examination at the inquest held by Mr A E Hall, Coroner, said the breast bone of the deceased was bro en as also the ribs on both sides. Also the liver was torn to pieces and the spine was broken.

Inspector C. H. Wilhard of Motor Vehicle Department said he had examined the motor lorry No. 6?? and found that its right front spring was broken and the ball joint of the steering was disconnected. The ball and socket showed signs of wear. The spring could have been broken and the ball could have been moved out of the socket by the lorry suddenly mounting a foot-path.

The jury returned a verdict of death by injuries sustained by her having been knocked down and run over by a motor lorry driven by Krishna Shivram in a rash and negligent manner.

Mr. R. D. Kothare, pleader, appeared on behalf of the relatives of the deceased. Deputy Inspector Stokes led the evidence.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20.

"Passengers' Day": Meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas to preside.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.

All-India Congress Committee meetnig, Muzafarabad Hall, Grant Road.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

S. S. "Naldera" with English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

All-India Congress Committee meeting, Muzafarabad Hall, Grant Road.

5th Session of Postal & R. M. S Conference, C. Jehangir Hall 5-30 p.m. Mr. Jinnah to preside.

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA

The annual athletic sports meeting of the Wilson College Gymkhana will come off on Saturday, (the 29th instant,) at 2 p.m. (S. T.) "Old Boys" are cordially invited."

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

Under the joint auspices of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, Provincial Congress Committee Swarajya Party, Parsee Rajkiya Sabha, the Bombay Humanitarian League, Sugar Merchants' Association Municipal Gujrati Teachers' Association, Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Gujarati Stree Mandal a Public meeting will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall (Sandhurst Road) on Thursday (the 20th November) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas will preside.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General meeting of the Association will be held in the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute, Hornby Road, on Thursday (the 20th instant.) at 6 p.m to consider the report of the work of the Association, copy of which has been already forwarded to you.

POSTAL AND R. M. S. CONFERENCE.

The 5th Sessions of the All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S. Conference will be held in Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday (the 22nd inst.) and the following two days, when Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

PRABHU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

A meeting of the members of the Prabhu Young Cricketers will be held on Sunday (the 30th Nov.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S T) to consider what steps should be taken to revive the institution. Members are requested to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per S. S. "Dalgoma" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 18th inst. instead of on Monday the 17th as previously notified.

DISCOURSE ON UPANISHADS.

Swami Yatiswaranand of the Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a discourse on Upanishads at Saraswet Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday the 19th at 7-30 a.m. The class is open to the public.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE VOLUNTEERS' MEETING.

All those volunteers who have already offered themselves for service at the Bombay Conference and others who are willing to join them are requested to meet at the Congress office, Krishna Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp on Wednesday the 19th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of the 6th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 21st instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with Mails from London of 13th instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 15th instant.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 16th November 1924 to 6 a.m. of 17th idem.

Disease.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born.)
Small-pox	Nil	Nil	
Cholera	Nil	Nil	
Plague	Nil	Nil	
Influenza	Nil	Nil	
			107

Total Mortality this day last year: 95.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

In case of contest the election of Delegates will take place in Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday the 23rd inst. betwtan 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S. T.) Annual General meeting will also be held in the above place at 9 a.m. to adopt the report statement of income and expenditure and the Balance sheet and the work done for the year ended 31st August 1924 and also to elect office bearers and the members for the managing council.

Members of the Girgaum Dist. Congress Committee are hereby requested to attend the said meeting without fail.

CONDOLENCE MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee there will be a Condolence Metting to express Bombay's grief at the sad death of Bi-Amma mother of Maulana Shaukatali and Mahomedali when all India leaders attending the All Parties Conference will address the meeting. The exact time and place of the meeting will be announced later.

WELCOME TO MR. SAVARKAR.

Barrister V. D. Savarkar will be given a welcome to-day at 4 p.m. by the National Medical College Students' Association in the College Premises. He will address the students at the occasion. Students of the College are requested to attend.

VIDWAD PARISAD.

Under the auspices of the Shri Sharont Smarta Dharma Pratisthapak Vidwad Parishar a large conference of the leading learned Shastris and Pandits and Brahmins will be held at Bombay in Marwadi Vidyalaya Sandhurst Road. Girgam, on next Saturday and Sunday the 22nd and 23rd November 1924 at 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. (both days inclusive) Goswami Vallabha Kulakaustabha Shri 108 Shrimad Gokulnathji Meharaj has kindly consented to preside over the Parishad. All Brahmans and others interested in Sanatan Dharma are requested to attend.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1924.

FORBEARANCE.

Leaders will be shortly arriving in Bombay to attend the non-party Conference summoned by the President of the Indian National Congress and the sentiment of unity is uppermost in the minds of the public. It was at Bombay in 1918 that the Liberals seceded from the Congress, at its special session, and the union at Lucknow was followed by a breach. If the parties are able to combine again at the coming Conference it would be a felicitous experience for Bombay. When the secession occurred the name "Moderate" was used to denote all who declined to share the counsel of the Congress. There were ignoramuses, back numbers, and reactionaries roughly grouped under the eliminative title, and it was a source of embarrassment to the true Liberals who, while being progressives, distrusted the philosophy of direct action and kept away from the Congress. Now when reunion is discussed, it would be too much to expect a whole-sale advance from all those who had been politely reckoned among the Moderates. The Congress represents the most progressive and venturesome politicians in the country, and we should not be disappointed if some of the elder statesmen persevere in distant isolation. For a casual illustration, we would be grieved if a progressive like Mr. Chintamani hesitated to join the Conference, whereas we would bear up the disappointment of Sir Maneckji Dadhabai refusing to put in his appearance at all. It is, therefore, a pleasure to note the appreciative response of live politicians and earnest schools of thought to the invitation issued by Maulana Mahomed Ali. That there is a yearning desire on the part of Nationalists to recover the spirit of progressive unity cannot be doubted, but it will be a long period between Lucknow and Bombay. The easiest way to wreck the Conference would be to forget the experiences, the trials, the sacrifices and the self-respect of various parties, and for everyone to dictate terms demanding that the hands of the clock should be mechanically turned to the exact line of his commitments. Medieval theologians wrangled and fought interminably over dots and commas, forgetting the spirit of the entire passage. We hope when leaders meet in Bombay, they will not wreck the cause of unity by fastidious insistence on non-essentials, which to them may mean a momentary triumph but to their opponents an undeserved humiliation. In the last seven years, with their great and distinctive experiences, political parties have arrived at certain ideas and formulas which cannot be spurned by thoughful men. The "Bengalee", for example, is dictatorial and wants a long commination ceremony on the part of the Congress. We think that if the spirit of give-and-take does not prevail among the parties, efforts at unity must deservedly fail. We cannot unite for the mere morbid sake of uniting and forget the advance made by parties during the period of dissent.

If factitious influences are required for disruption, the Anglo-Indian press is there to furnish them. If the reactionary press is a little haughty, it is because of the feeling that the triumph of the Tories has delivered the truculent aspirants of Indian freedom into the hands of the junker. The old cringing form of encouragement they lent to the Liberals is replaced by open supercilousness, but as if not to make the change too abrupt they try to abet the Liberals against association with hated Swarajists who are supposed ghoulishly to relish murder. Every sane Indian knows the nature of the calumny, but it is some delectation to taunt the Liberals as they answer the call for unity and egg them on to some frivolous controversy over the terms of the Congress Creed or the deletion of some word in past declarations or some theory of anarchic crime. The "Times of India" is great at it, but it fortunately imports the tone of contempt for Liberals which should put them on their guard. Until the rise of a reactionary Government in England it patronised the Liberals as heroes of courage, sanity and constancy, but the affectation has not survived the wash. "Since the inauguration of the Reforms, the Liberals have wavered not once but again" explains the "Times of India" They lack reasoned political faith, and what is more courage to negotiate the commodity. Further the quondam patron of the Liberals makes the hectoring demand that they should declare their isolation: "There must be no coquetting with the forces of anarchy. The Liberals must come down from the fence and stand on one side or the other. Either they resign their titles and high places, and, naked men again, range themselves with the army of disruption, or, as we are convinced all but a few will do, they will declare openly and boldly that the ways of the anarchist are not the ways of Liberalism having done so much let them go further and fare even better, by recognising Swarajism for what it is, a thinly veiled unconstitutional revolt carried on by intimidation and violence, and helped by hysterical emotionalism." Patriotism is often divided by junkers as hysterical emotionalism, but unfortunately in India it is not hysterical enough in its impetus and refusal of half-measures. We hope the Liberals who represent the galvanic section of their party will not be duped by these surly taunts. If Congressmen think that direct action is for the present expedient Liberals have discovered that the Reforms are inadequate, disappointing and unsatisfactory. Distant speculations concerning independence and the exact connotation of terms like "constitutional" and "obstruction" can be made into themes of puerile conflict and the Anglo-Indian press is bound to prod Liberals into contentious mood and cry for a start from vapid premises We have all reached certain definite conclusions, one of which is that while die-hards are wedded to the Reform corpse we are for proceeding to a hygienic distance from the scene of tragedy.

Maulana Mahomed Ali's invitation is wide and comprehensive, and we can not separate with a smile and a hand shake. If certain preliminaries are got over, we may meet the non-Brahmin claims, the demands of Mussulmans the problem of minorities, the form of Swaraj. We are going to face a formidable proposition which cannot be disposed of by abrupt decisions, in fact the Conference may have to face the entire tangle of nationality and self determination, a problem greater than that ever faced by leaders in any clime. If time for private consultation is required, the Conference should be prepared to proceed slowly and by instalments, until we get an agreed scheme which parties can promote with all their capacity for sacrifice. But we want a definition of ideas, and therefore we want immediately a basis of party understanding. The problem is wider than that tackled at Lucknow. Those who participated in the negotiations of Lucknow remember the arduousness and delicacy of negotiations. We may have the difficulties magnified and the time of investigation lengthened. We have nevertheless a great asset of peace in Mahatma Gandhi. If every member of the Conference devotes wholly to the country what was never meant for parties, we should be able to hail peace and progress in Bombay, contemptuous of reptile instigations to quarrel.

A SERIOUS DANGER.

With the approach of the cold weather there is a slight fall in the spread of malaria in the city, but the experience of the last quarter has been severe enough to merit the attention of the municipality and the Government. Though malaria is on the increase, the provision made against it by the municipality remains inadequate, the budget estimate for 1925-26 being Rs. 82,346 as compared with Rs 81,770 of the current year. There is no addition in the supply of medicines and disinfectants, and we have to endure the ravages of the disease without a strong fight against its spread. The help and co-operation of Government will be necessary for measures against it because the causes have to be investigated and steps taken to control operations which permit the stagnation of water. Dr. H. V. Tilak, whose letter we published on Saturday, corroborates common-place experience when he remarks that malaria has been on the increase during the last five years. His statement that in the last four months 50 per cent. of the people of Bombay were affected by malaria, is arresting enough in all conscience. We have complained about the lack of adequate malaria figures from the Health Department, but the incidence of the disease among 50 per cent. of the population ought to rouse the municipality to action. The fever in the blood remains and is easily communicated to the healthy. Once you get infected by malaria there is no certainty that it has been completely eradicated. The mosquitoes, like the poor, are always with us, plying their nightly minstrelsy. The infection of half the population means an ominous peril to the health of the City because besides the suffering and the loss of working power among the patients, there is the possibility of other disorders. In Bengal, the paradise of the anophele mosquito, more than seventy per cent. of the people are said to suffer from enlargement of the spleen. If the disease is not checked, there is a bleak prospect for the inhabitants of Bombay; and not Bombay alone, but the suburbs as well where the infection has to some extent radiated. It is noticeable that the growth of malaria to its present proportions has synchronised with the progress of development and reclamation. There is a temptation, thus, to condemn the projects from health grounds as well, but for the present the position is far too advanced for indulgence in cavil. Malaria is often the faithful companion of a life-time. Dr. Tilak claims priority of attention for his letter to the Corporation. We hope his warning will not be lost in circumlocutionary process. The region of the Ballard estate which skirts the water seems with malaria, but there is a tendency among those who live in the more salubrious quarters of the city to regard the trouble as a passing low-class infection. The Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, Bombay Development Directorate, wrote a Report last year on the sanitary condition of the Reclamation. It is a document which minces the danger. "A certain amount of malaria exists among the coolies housed in Reclamation area" remarks the Report, which describes the habits of anopheles and happy figures of the drop of the disease among the troops at Colaba—figures with which Sir Lawless Hopper made much play in the Council. The Municipality should take the lead in the campaign and the public should be prepared to co-operate in the restriction of cess-pools. But the impetus to the spread of disease appears to be recent and artificial. Does Malaria follow our ill-fated development, as trade follows the flag? The symptoms of general ill-health have been sweeping in the last four months and before they become chronic, the public should agitate for the attention of the authorities.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

We have been receiving for the last two months several letters and inquiries about the future of the National Medical College, Bombay, as a really national institution. It appears that in the Council of Management, there was a sharp difference of opinion, on one of the members intimating that the Government were likely to take steps against the institution on the ground of its not being a "regular" one. The majority decided to apply for recognition by the Government, through the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Sathaye and Mr. L. G. Khare dissenting. The latter, we understand, had no objection, however, to the institutions being what is technically called "on the schedule", if its national aspect and its power to confer any diploma in Sanskrit that it liked, were not interfered with. The majority are after the L. C. P. S., a degree which is associated in the popular mind with something to which Hospital Assistants aspire. The College opened on Saturday last with a considerably reduced number of students and with the dismissal of one and the resignation of three Tutors, because they were unable to subscribe to the new spirit. Our special correspondent describes elsewhere the various stages which have ultimately made the National Medical College, an institution which can no longer be considered national. The unfortunate developments in the College bring into relief the imperative necessity of amending, if not repealing, the Infamous Conduct and the Bogus Degrees Acts in order to make legislation conform to the opinions and sentiments of the people.

Notes of the Day.

Zaghloul Pasha.

Neither the resignation of Zaghloul Pasha as Premier of Egypt nor his withdrawal of it will come as a surprise to those who have closely followed the course of events in that country. His recent visit to England proved a failure because even a Labour Government, whatever the professions of the Party it represented, subordinated the dictates of justice and fair-play to those of imperialistic aggrandisement. Having failed in his mission, there was, constitutionally, no alternative for Zaghloul Pasha than to resign his post and thus leave it to his fellow-countrymen to declare if he still continued to enjoy their confidence or not. That declaration has been made in a manner which is as unprecedented as it is remarkable. He was given a loud ovation in the Chamber which, by an overwhelming majority, passed a resolution of confidence in the Ministry while the Senate signified similar confidence by proceeding in a body to the Palace and signing the book, and influential Parliamentarians made representations to the King begging him not to accept the resignation. Nor was the manifestation of such unequivocal support confined to the two Houses of Parliament. The demonstrations made by the people and, especially the students, representing the enthusiasm and youth of the country, have been no less unmistakable. It is not, therefore, surprising that Zaghloul Pasha has decided to withdraw his resignation. The lesson of the resignation and its withdrawal in such circumstances will not be lost on the British Government if it is wise in its day.

Mill-Owners and Trade Unions.

We extremely regret the attitude adopted by the Committee of the Bombay Mill owners' Association towards the proposed Bill regarding the registration of trade unions in India. They require that the registration of unions should be compulsory,—a demand which ignores the experience of those industrially advanced countries which adopted the compulsory system and were compelled to abandon it because of its inherent injustice despite the existence of favourable atmosphere for the growth of trade unions. The trade union movement that India needs is a healthy and living one and not the product of a hot-house. Such a movement must depend only on inner strength and discipline. If its growth is to be directed along right lines, it must be allowed to live in an atmosphere of freedom and encouragement rather than of misdirected discipline and ill-concealed hostility.

An Unreasonable Demand.

The other demand which the millowners make is even more unfortunate. They ask that picketing should be penalised. The Government of India wisely decided to place no restriction on peaceful picketing which in all civilised countries is regarded as an inalienable right of the worker. The ground on which the millowners base their demand for such restriction is that Labour must assume responsibilities in view of the privileges it will enjoy. What the mill-owners, however, want is not the assumption of responsibilities but the surrender of a right. Labour is responsible to society for preserving peace and the law as it stands is quite sufficient to deal with picketing accompanied by violence or with acts of violence such as occurred during the last mill-strike in Bombay. But it is unreasonable to ask that peaceful picketing should be prohibited and to expect India of to-day to endorse the barbaric notion of dealing with this legitimate exercise of an elementary right which prevailed in England between the years 1875 and 1906.

Liberty in England—And India.

The "Daily Mail" and other Tory journals raised an outcry the other day because the Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, issued a general order, on Admiralty direction, cancelling Paragraph 6 of Admiralty Monthly Order 3349 of 1922 and thereby forbidding officers and men of the Royal Navy from taking any active part in the General Election. The "Mail" characterised the step as "an outrageous interference with the liberty of the most loyal and devoted men in the country," and as a election method borrowed from Moscow. The "Mail" even quoted Dicey to point out to all honest soldiers and sailors that "any man subject to military law has duties and rights as a citizen as well as duties and rights as a soldier." We have no quarrel with Dicey. Indeed we agree with him and would join with the "Mail" in its protest against the Admiralty's action. But we cannot help sadly reflecting that the "Mail" and its tribe would, without the least compunction, throw Dicey overboard completely and violently protest were it suggested seriously that members of the Army in India should be free to exercise their "liberty" in the interest of candidates of their choice in Indian elections. The "Mail" will be the first to cry "sedition," "revolution," "anarchy" and "end of British Raj." What is sauce for the British goose, will not, in the opinion of these champions of liberty of the subject, be sauce good enough for the Indian gander. One wonders whether these journals would have protested if the Admiralty had acted as it did, under the inspiration of a Tory instead of a Labour Government.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

CHANGE IN SPIRIT AND IDEALS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

I am in touch with several members of the Council of Management of the National Medical College as also with a number of pupils attending the College, and I have ascertained the following facts. It appears that about June last, a retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who dabbles in politics, became very much interested in the fortunes of the National Medical College, and as he is in touch with some members of the higher medical bureaucracy of this Presidency, he was able to ascertain what their views were regarding the continued existence of the College. Those views were communicated, so it is alleged, to Dr. Kothare and Dr. Bhadkamkar, and the latter became convinced within a few weeks' time of the enormous power under the 1912 local Act, popularly called the Infamous Conduct Act, and the 1916 Government of India Act called the Bogus Degrees Act, to crush any independent medical teaching effort, on the ground that the institution where such effort was made, was an "irregular" institution. Dr. Bhadkamkar declared to the Council of Management that the Government would take the view that the National Medical College was an institution where a full course in Western Medicine and Surgery was given, coupled with the detailed teaching of Ayurveda to be followed by Unani, a procedure which was irregular as those practitioners of Western medicine who were associating themselves with the College were guilty of infamous conduct. The 1912 Bombay Act declares that it is infamous conduct for such men to associate themselves with Ayurvedic men. The College would come into trouble when its question of a diploma came up or even when its intention to give a diploma became evident, because the 1916 Imperial Act would operate against it. The students passing out of the College would be in Dr. Bhadkamkar's opinion worse than quacks, as unqualified men, because they would be neither exactly like Vaidyarajas nor regular doctors practising Western medicine. Dr. Kothare who had even baulked at the idea, when the College was started, of having it called the National Medical College, the word *national* being unpalatable to him, his desire being to substitute the word *Indian* for it, thoroughly agreed with Dr. Bhadkamkar and urged upon the Council the immediate necessity of taking quick action, namely, affiliation to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, that is for L.C.P.S. if the College was to be saved.

Nationalist View-point.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya who has put in several years work on the staff of the London Hospital and who is a strong nationalist, promptly retired from the Council at this endeavour to come under Government control. It was pointed out to Dr. Bhadkamkar and Dr. Kothare by Dr. Sathye and Mr. L. G. Khare, that the common and well-founded belief was that so long as an Ayurvedic Vaidyaraja or a Yunani hakim could practise, any body, in whose powers of healing the public had confidence, could practise in India. If any local Government chose to prosecute any student who had passed out from the National Medical College on the ground that he was not a qualified man in the Western allopathic trade union sense, so much the worse for that Government. Every such prosecution would open the eyes of the Indian people to the restrictive trade union nature of the rights and privileges secured by the allopathic practitioner to the detriment of the teaching of Ayurveda and Unani on modern lines and the public would financially support an institution, the only one of its kind in India, where a definite attempt was successfully being made, by teaching them in a modernised manner, to those who were at the same time receiving instruction in Western medicine and surgery from Indian medical men, who, as surgeons and physicians, would be welcome on the staff of any British University, where racial prejudice might be absent. If the Government chose to prosecute any such men for infamous conduct, that would be an additional stimulus for us to fight for freedom to teach, and would open the eyes of the generally indifferent Indian medical opinion in Bombay to the fact of the gross harshness of the 1912 Act. Dr. Sathaye and Mr. Khare urged upon Dr. Bhadkamkar and his colleagues the necessity of keeping up courage and trust more to popular sympathy in fighting against legislation hostile to the indigenous systems rather than go under so ignominiously under alleged Government threats of which they had only hearsay proof. But Dr. Bhadkamkar had by this time secured the adhesion of the remaining two members of the Council Professor Kale, once a Government servant, in the capacity of lecturer in Chemistry at the Government College at Ahmedabad, and of Professor Sovani.

Dr Bhadkamkar's Fears.

But I understand that Dr. Bhadkamkar grew every day more gloomy about the future of the College. He brought news to the Council that its fate would be decided adversely unless they agreed to yield. He was precise. He gave the date; it was on the 27th of July when the blow would fall. At last in a Council meeting, he and his three colleagues were able to persuade the two dissenting nationalists, that representations should be made to the Surgeon General. This member of the I. M. S is like the Hindu god, Dattatraya, the deity with three heads. He functions in his administrative capacity as the Surgeon-General; he presides again over the Bombay Medical Council, a body which watches like a superintendent of Police over the doings of presumptuous people who start independ-

(Continued on page 8.)

NEW GOVT.

ITS IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME

QUESTIONS CONCERNING RUSSIA.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 16.

The political correspondent of the "Sunday Times" says: We shall not have to wait very long for the new Government and declaration of policy as yesterday the Cabinet decided that Parliament shall not be prorouged after its meeting next month but that the first session will be adjourned and resumed in February. The King's speech on 9th December will therefore outline the immediate programme of the Government and legislation which they propose for the next year. Probably the list of new bills will not be lengthy for in Mr. Baldwin's view efficient administration is a greater desideratum than legislative changes. One result of this arrangement is that the debate on the King's speech will inevitably take a wider range and will probably occupy a full week. It may be anticipated that after some other business of formal character Parliament will adjourn on December 18th until February.

Meanwhile Government is considering carefully various important matters of foreign affairs including the draft Protocol of Geneva and various questions outstanding with the Soviet Government notably the epistle of the Zinovieff letter. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary has begun an inquiry into these questions concerning Russia assisted by a committee which includes Lord Birkenhead, Sir Douglas Hogg, Attorney-General and Sir William Joynson-Hicks Home Secretary.—Reuter.

LORD HALDANE.

NO DESIRE TO LEAVE LABOUR PARTY

LEAFIELD, Nov. 16.

Rumours have been current lately that Lord Haldane who was Lord Chancellor under the late Labour Government would shortly return to the Liberal Party. To newspaper representatives yesterday however he declared that he had not the slightest intention of leaving the Labour Party.—Reuter.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

SIR M. RAFIQUE'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Sir Muhammed Rafique will succeed Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan as member of the India Council.—Reuter.

Sir Mohd. Rafique, Bar-at-Law, was born in 1863. He joined the service in 1892 as a Small Cause Court Judge. In 1909 he was promoted to be a District and Sessions Judge, in the same year he was appointed to the United Provinces Council also. In 1912 he became a Judge of the High Court, Allahabad and was created a knight last year.

TO JOIN THE COUNCIL IN MARCH

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Sir Muhammed Rafique has been offered a seat in the India Council in succession to Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan whose tenure of office has expired. Sir M. Rafique purposes, Lord Birkenhead concurring, to leave for India immediately and join the Council on his return to England in March.—Reuter.

MRS. EVANS' MURDERERS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Mexico City.—Two men Ruiz and Garcia accused of assassinating Mrs. Evans have been found guilty and sentenced to death.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE ROUTE TO INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The "Sunday Times" learns that Sir William Brancker intends to make an aerial survey for the proposed aeroplane route to India. Probably he starts next week. D H 50 biplane will be used and aviator Cobham will be the pilot.—Reuter.

AIRSHIP BASE IN INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

With regard to Sir William Brancker's intention to make an aerial survey for the proposed aeroplane route to India the "Sunday Times" says the question of an air line between India and Burma will be discussed as also the establishment of an airship base in India and the possibility of linking up the proposed airship service with short distance aeroplane services will be examined.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 16.

The New Zealand team of footballers known as All Blacks yesterday defeate the Team representing London by thirty one points to six.—B.O.W.

Port Sudan.—The steamer "Salacia" (which was reported to be on fire) has arrived here. The fire is confined to No. 3 hold. She jettisoned into the sea forty bales of jute and is now injecting gas which is controlling the fire.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most [illegible] and cleanest method of cooking.

LATE MR. MONTAGU

"GREAT FRIEND OF INDIA."

BRITISH PRESS TRIBUTES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Lord Willingdon has sent a message to the "Observer" paying a tribute to Mr. Montagu who, he says, was one of his best and oldest friends and a great statesman. "In our close association in India I shall always look back with greatest pleasure on intimate relations between us and constant loyal support he always gave me during his period of office as Secretary of State."

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

Sir George Lloyd in an interview expressed deep regret and said he was sure "Mr. Montagu's generous affection for the Indian peoples and untiring efforts for their advance in a manner which he believed the best destiny for India within the orbit of the British Empire will be long and gratefully remembered in every part of India nor, will those charged with the responsibilities of administration in India easily forget his unfailing loyalty and ready sympathy to support them during anxious times."

"THE OBSERVER."

The "Observer" says the death must be sincerely regretted by all who feel that we have no superfluity of intellectual power in the public life. Mr. Montagu's achievement in obtaining the confirmation of his Indian programme was one of the greatest experiments into which suasion ever led a great Power even if its pathway may have to be retraced for a certain distance. Mr. Montagu's vision of the future was perhaps oversanguine and overlogical but the bridge by which he connected British and Indian ideals cannot wholly disappear.—Reuter.

DIED OF BLOODPOISONING.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Mr. Montagu died of blood poisoning. He was unconscious for some days.—Reuter.

"DIFFERENCES COMPOSED."

PERSIA'S ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL TO CONTINUE IN OFFICE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Teheran.—Differences of opinion between Government and Doctor Millapaugh, Administrator-General of Finances, have been composed and the latter has abandoned his intention to leave, and will continue in office.—Renter.

"EPOCH-MAKING INVENTION"

SAILLESS SHIPS NAVIGATED BY AIR CURRENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

An apparatus, described as epoch-making, particularly, to cargo vessels, has been invented by M. Flettner, Director of Institute of Aeronautics and Hydro-Dynamics at Amsterdam, by which it is claimed that a ship can be navigated with the help of air currents and without sails. An experimental ship equipped with rotating wind-driven cylinders, each sixty feet high, has developed much greater speed than a sailing ship. It is even claimed that with a good wind she can travel faster than a cargo boat, and is very easy to manoeuver. Lloyds List's Berlin correspondent states that the Hamburg-American line has decided to lay down immediately ten "Rotor" freighters, each of ten thousand tons, and to convert other vessels for service on the Asiatic route. M. Flettner claims that sixty per cent of oil fuel costs on this route will be saved.

BOULTON BROS. AND CO.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Sir William Peat, presiding over a meeting of creditors of Messrs. Boulton Brothers and Company on 11th November, said that assets at a conservative estimate would realise £5,372 while liabilities amounted to £43,975.—Reuter.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF BENGAL PRISONERS.

LORD SINHA ON MR. MONTAGU.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Universal Tribute is being paid to Mr. Montagu as a passionate lover for India however halting his measure of Reforms may be. Lord Sinha who conducted the Government of India Act (1919) through the House of Lords states in an interview "I do not think any Indian loved India more passionately than Mr. Montague did."

Describing the condition of political prisoners, the "Forward" writes:—"It is three weeks now since they were arrested. Even to-day, no charge has been framed against them. As if it was not enough that they should be deprived of the ordinary human right of defending themselves and proving their innocence they do not even know why they are there. They have not been privided with winter clothes. They are given food badly cooked and at night four or five of them are huddled together in one room with one commode in the self-same room for common use and with absolutely no regard for decency or sanitation. This is no question of law or politics; the whole arrangement defies the elementary principles of hygiene and sanitation and the very picture should shame humanity certainly those who have

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF IMPORT CERTIFICATES.

JAPANESE CONTENTION.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Opium Conference agreed to a combined Franco-British text with regard to the system of registering and rationing opium smokers the introduction of which was made dependent according to the French proposals on the extension of smuggling.

The British, French and Japanese delegations finally agreed to the joint-text declartion that importation, sale and distribution of opium should be Government monopoly.

The Japanese proposal on the subject of export, import and transhipment of opium regarding which a dead-lock appeared to have been reached yesterday was that when opium was accompanied by an import certificate or official guarantee that its import was legitimate no measures constituting an unfair discrimination at ports on the ground of nationality of vessels or origin of goods should be resorted. zz

Sir Malcolm Delevigue emphasised that the British made no discrimination in shipping. He regarded the Japanese proposal as an unfair criticism of the British Government.

Sugimura contended that the question was not one between Britain and Japan only but between all interested Governments. Sugimura resented casting suspicion on countries and said that if such a policy was persisted in it would be useless to continue the Conference.

Mr. Campbell emphasised that India always reserved the right to discriminate with regard to certificates. The Government of India would not accept the import certificate system on any condition whatever. The Japanese delegation it seemed to him, had made a threat.

Sugimura denied the threat and declared that if the official certificate system was suspended there was no possibility of an international agreement

The Conference eventually reached a dead-lock with regard to the right of discrimination import certificates when there is reason to suspect their genuiness. The discussion was adjourned for a few days to enable the delegates to refer to their Governments for fresh instructions. The delegations of the British Empire, India and Siam uphold the right of discrimination in certain cases.

Van Wettum, Chairman of the Conference said he was personally of opinion that members of the League were bound to respect import certificates instituted by the League but had right to do as they pleased with regard to the certificates emanating from Governments which were not members of the League.

Sugimura complained that "the reprehensible incident of the Japanese official who however was properly punished" had been brought up against Japan referring to the case of illegal import certificate alluded to by Sir Malcolm Delevigue who however did not mention the name of the official or the country. Sugimura declared that as long as mutual confidence and respect were lacking between the interested states the Japanese delegation could not sign such an agreement "We are a nation, he said, of Samurai With us honour is more important than anything else."

Sir Malcolm Delevigue and Mr. Campbell denied casting any imputtion upon Japan and said they were merely defending the principle.

A remarkable feature of the Conference is the cordial and constant co-operation between the Chinese and the Japanese delegations.—Reuter.

APPEAL TO IMPROVE CHINESE ADDICTS' CONDITION.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Geneva.—The Opium Conference concluded general discussion this evening and adjourned until Friday when it is hoped to settle the important certificates question and pass on to the final draft of the agreement. There was considerable discussion this after-noon and several clauses of agreement were adopted notably the institution of Government monopoly in opium also the system of licenses and rationing.

Sze made a warm appeal in favour of devoting revenue from opium to the betterment of conditions of the Chinese addicts but his only consolation was an insertion in the preamble of the agreement of the statement that "high contracting parties are solely guided from moral considerations." Sir Malcolm Delivigue and Mr. Campbell pointing out that the British were doing their utmost to improve the conditions of the Chinese in the British possessions and

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES

SEVENTEENTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR ON THURSDAY.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LORD GREY'S ANXIETY.

TRIBUTE TO LABOUR PREMIER'S WORK.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 16.

Viscount Grey of Falloden former Liberal Foreign Minister addressing a gathering in support of the League of Nations at Newcastle said he would like to associate himself with the tribute paid by Mr. Baldwin recently to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald for the part which he had played in bringing about the London Agreement on the German Reparations questions. The Reparation question had been a great obstacle to getting Germany into the League of Nations but the agreement was a great step towards removing that obstacle. The late Labour Government had made the League of Nations a vital principle in their policy and he wished to say how glad he was that Mr. Baldwin in all his speeches dealing with foreign affairs had made it clear that he was a genuine and earnest League of Nations man.

Lord Grey continued "Mr. Baldwin has as his foreign Secretary Mr. Chamberlain. He has dealt with public affairs in a spirit not hampered by any consideration for personal prestige and he is calculated to inspire people with whom he deals not only with respect but with trust. Then we have Lord Cecil whose prestige in Government is a clear evidence that they will follow the League of Nations policy."—Reuter.

BIRKENHEAD ON INDIAN SITUATION.

NO EXTENSION OF REFORMS.

Lord Birkenhead is reported to have made the following statement in an interview with the London correspondent of the "Statesman":—

Lord Birkenhead was diffident about making any statement on his general policy towards India. He feels that he has still almost everything to learn about this great subject. In so far as he was prepared to make any statement on the question of constitutional reform, he would merely say that "any extension of the Reforms, as set forth in the Act of 1919, depends entirely upon the degree of honest co-operation and responsibility shown by the Indian peoples themselves."

Lord Birkenhead felt it necessary to emphasize that those desirous of obtaining an immediate and substantial advancement of the policy underlying the Act of 1919 could be divided into two classes. There was the class which was animated by an honest, if completely mistaken, belief that an almost autonomous Government was desirable at this stage of India's history. This class should not be confused with the second class whose methods in seeking the same end were violent, and in some cases, criminal.

Order had to be maintained and crime suppressed, but the Government had the fullest sympathy with those anxious for constitutional development, even if it could not agree with the impetuosity sometimes shown in the attempt to accelerate the rate of that development.

Questioned regarding the European Services in India, Lord Birkenhead said:—

"I can give an assurance that the Home Government will deal with their admitted grievances at the earliest possible moment, in accordance with the recommendations of the Lee Commission."

The Secretary wound up by emphasizing that he had no intention of visiting India in the near future. It might be necessary sometimes, he added for the Viceroy to visit England, and more rarely for the Secretary to visit India.

KEMAL PASHA.

TO VISIT FRANCE?

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Constantinople.—A newspaper report states that Mustapha Kemal Pasha will shortly visit France accompanied by a Naval and Military mission, and also Ismet Pasha and General Mougin, the French representative at Angora.—Reuter.

considerations to influence the British Opium policy.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Geneva.—General discussion this afternoon of what for irrelevant argument and repetition will probably rank as one of the most remarkable of the League Conferences resulted in the adjournment of the Opium Conference till Friday after the adoption of several clauses of agreement relating to Government monopoly and also licenses and rationing.—Reuter.

THE KOHAT QUESTION

OF ALL-INDIA IMPORTANCE.

MAHATMAJI TO VISIT RAWALPINDI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 16.

Mr. Gandhi has issued the following statement regarding his visit to Rawalpindi and the settlement of the Kohat question: "I have seen references in the press to go to Rawalpindi to meet the refugees from the Kohat. I have also had messages to the same effect from them directly. I am extremely sorry that I am unable at the present moment to respond to the call. My health is not yet such as can bear the strain of continuous journey and I dare not postpone my visit to Bombay to attend the forthcoming Conference in connection with the Bengal repression. I hope however immediately on my return from Bombay to proceed to Rawalpindi. Meanwhile I wish to give my assurance to the refugees that they have never been out of my mind. As soon after the fast as I was able to move about a little I made all the preparations to go to Kohat and applied for permission to proceed there. Had I been permitted it would have been my first duty to go there in the company of some Hindu and Mussalman friends. I felt that I could then have rendered useful services and in company with the friends contributed my humble share towards reconciliation between the Hindus and Mussalmans of Kohat, but my visit to Kohat having been prohibited I did not feel that a visit to Rawalpindi would serve any useful purpose. I know too that many friends were assisting the refugees and that Pandit Malaviyaji was giving special attention to them and even though in obedience to the call from the refugees, as already stated I shall go to Rawalpindi I realize that beyond giving comfort to the refugees I might be of little service. This much however I shall venture to urge upon the attention of the refugees that the Kohat question is an All-India question. Both the Hindus and Mussalmans of India are interested in a proper, honourable and correct solution and settlement and they should be well advised before accepting any settlement to secure the approval of the Hindu and Mussalman leaders. Indeed I will venture respectfully to tender the same advice to the Government. I am glad to observe that they have repudiated the terms of settlement said to have been offered by them The Government have declared themselves in favour of unity. It would be an earnest of good faith if they would take the public into confidence and secure public approval of any terms of settlement that they might propose for the acceptance of the two communities."

BOMBAY CONFERENCE.

MESSRS. DAS AND CHAKRAVARTY LEAVE FOR BOMBAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16

Mr. C. R. Das (Swarajist Leader) and Mr. B. Chakravarty (Nationalist Leader) will be leaving for Bombay on 18th instant to attend the All-India Leaders' Conference.

PANDIT JWAHARLAL NEHRU'S INTIMATION.

Pandit Jwaharlal Nehru, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, wires from Ahmedabad City:—

"The All-India Congress Committee meeting and the Leaders Conference at Bombay will be held on November 21st in the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road and not at Krishna Building as previously announced. Admission cards for the Committee meeting and the Conference will be issued in the Muzaffarabad Hall from the morning of 20th November. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have kindly made arrangements for board and lodging of members. Intimation should, therefore, be sent to the Secretary of the time of arrival of such members as desire to avail themselves of these arrangements."

UNITED NATIONALISTS' DELEGATION

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

The delegation which the United Nationalist Party of Madras have decided to send to Bombay to attend the Bombay Conference will consist of Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Razu, leader of the party. Mr. Ramainga Reddi, Dr. P. Subbarayan, Messrs. Ranganada Mudaliar and Satyamurti, T. A. Ramlinga Chetty, Dr. Natesan Mudaliar and a few others.

As desired by those gentlemen and in order to meet their convenience, the present session of the Legislative Council will adjourn on the 19th to meet again during the first week of December.

BENGAL BYE-ELECTION.

MR. CHAKRAVARTY'S CANDIDATURE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

It is understood that Mr. B. Chakravarty will stand for election to the Bengal Legislative Council from 24 Parganas for seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. B. S. Sasmal (Swarajist).

"ZAGHLUL OR REVOLUTION."

MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS.

ZAGLUL WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Cairo.—Zaghlul has withdrawn his resignation after a lengthy audience with the King.

Zughlul later announced in Parliament that the conditions he had laid down for remaining in office concerned his freedom of choice in the Ministerial and administrative appointments according to constitutional law. The King had accepted the conditions.—Reuter.

STUDENTS IN PROCESSION.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Cairo.—All schools have struck and students are marching in procession in streets cheering Zaghul and visiting Ministers. They are trying to bring out Government employees. They have induced officials of the Ministry of Finance to quit work. The employees of the Ministry of Education assembled in the courtyard of the Ministry where speakers urged a deputation should proceed to the palace and beg of the King not to accept the Premier's resignation. Crowds wrecked the premises of the comic weekly "Al Kashkoul" which caricatured Zaghlul and his colleagues and set fire to the paper supplies. The police drove off the rioters. Large crowds are congregating in the neighbourhood of Zughlul's house Parliament and Abdin Palace.

THE CAUSE OF THE RESIGNATION.

The King has the informed Senatorial deputation begging him not to accept the Cabinet's resignation that he has already refused it and would receive Zaghlul again to-morrow after-noon, when he would insist on Zaghlul's remaining in power. Zaghlul states that he did not resign because the King refused to agree to two Ministerial nominations and maintains that his health is unsatisfactory and that he is determined to facilitate the task of and to support the successor chosen from the majority party in the Chamber.

DEMONSTRATION AT THE PALACE.

Two thousand rioters rushed on the police-guard at Kashkoul and sacked the premises. Demonstrators outside the Abdin palace last night shouted "Zaghlul or Revolution" The cry was taken up this morning.—Reuter.

"A SERVANT OF CONSTITUTION."

MYSTERY OF ZAGHLUL'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Cairo.—Zaghlul Pasha had an audience with the King for two hours yesterday evening, after which he made a declaration in Parliament House that he had withdrawn his resignation. The Constitution remained under the King's protection and Zaghlul Pasha was a servant of the Constitution (loud applause.)

There is still some mystery as to why Zaghlul Pasha resigned. The crowd outside the Palace during Zaghlul Pasha's audience with the King shouted "Down with intrigues;" though nobody seems able to define intrigues. The announcement of the withdrawal of the resignation has caused general relief. There is a welcome tranquillity after the turbulent day of much excitement and uncertainty through which the premises of the Opposition press had to be protected by police who drove off several attempted raids.—Reuter.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

C. P. MEMBERS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 17.

Dr. Moonje and Messrs. Abhyankar M. L.A., Samiulkhan, M.L.A., Ghadre of Bhandara, Pathak Satidas and Tijare were elected as members of the All-India Congress Committee. The first named four gentlemen are Swarajists and the remaining three are Independents.

BELGAUM CONGRESS.

DELEGATES FROM DELHI DIST. C. C

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. and Mrs. Ansari, Moulana Mahomed Ali and Mrs. Mahomed Ali, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Mr. Asaf Ali are among those elected as delegates by the Delhi District Congress Committee to the Belgaum Congress.

UNITING AGAINST ORDINANCE

NATIONALISIS AND SWARAJISTS JOIN HANDS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The members of the Nationalist Party and Swarajist Party of the Bengal Legislative Council held urgent meetings to-day to consider the present situation in Bengal. Late a joint meeting of the members of both the parties was also held. It is understood had been decided that the members of both the parties should oppose at every stage any proposal of the Government in support of the Bengal Ordinance in the Legislative Council

LATE MR. MONTAGU

WARM TRIBUTES IN BOMBAY CORPORATION

MEETING ADJOURNED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The House, without transacting any business, adjourned till to-day, as a mark of respect to late Mr. E.S. Montagu, many members paying their tribute to his sincere for the country.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand moved the adjournment of the House as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. E. S. Montagu, who died a sad and untimely death. He said it was with deep sorrow that the country had heard of the death of Mr. Montagu who had always been a true friend of India.

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded.

A DISCORDANT NOTE.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji said while it was not a matter of good taste to bring forward a motion of this sort, it would also not be good taste to oppose it as such. But he did not think there was any reason to justify the motion, and particularly when they considered Mr. Montagu's financial administration of the country he was sure no sane Indian would give Mr. Montagu any tribute, as he had done great harm to India. He for one would neither oppose nor support the motion.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, as leader of the Nationalist Party, said they should not discuss the bad qualities of a person on such occasions, but only his good ones. Since one member had moved the adjournment of the House it would not be graceful on their part to oppose it. But to keep quiet on such occasions was also not proper. Of course, the actions of Mr. Montagu did not come up to the expectations of Indians. But, unfortunately in England there were a large number of Englishmen who did not come up to the standard of real Englishmen as they understood by that term. Therefore, in comparison with those Mr. Montagu certainly deserved an expression of appreciation from them. The present was not the occasion, however, to discuss Mr. Montagu's policy in this country.

"A FRIEND OF THE MAHOMEDANS."

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim supporting the motion said Mr. Montagu was a great friend of Indians, and specially of Mahomedans and the valuable services he had rendered to the cause of the Khilafat question made every Mahomedan in India and outside of it grateful to him, and had it not been for him the Government of India would not have been able to solve the question to the satisfaction of all Mussalmans. He regretted that Mr. Mathradas should have indulged in a discordant note, but they must remember that Mr. Montagu gave India such reforms as he could extort from the British Cabinet.

The President said they were expressing their gratitude for the little mercy that was shown to them by Mr. Montagu. He had the good fortune of knowing Mr. Montagu intimately while he was in England with the Congress Deputation, and he had seen the deceased on many occasions and had found him a very sincere gentleman, sincerely devoted to the interests of India. Whatever the failures of Mr. Montagu might be, he was sincerely devoted to the cause of reforms in India and it was because of that he unfortunately fell a victim to the ruinous financial policy in this country. It was not proper to go into it at this juncture, and it was not good taste to oppose the motion on this occasion, and he was glad that no one had opposed it.

The motion was passed in silence all members standing.

The Corporation then adjourned till 5-40 p.m. to-day.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MONTAGU.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

Reference was made to-day to the death of Mr. E.S. Montagu in the Punjab Legislative Council which was adjourned for the day. When the members assembled in the Chamber, Raja Narendra Nath moved the following resolution:—This House has received with extreme regret the sad news of the sudden death of Mr. Montagu, the originator and founder of the present scheme of Reforms, whose name will ever be remembered by future generations of India with feelings of profound gratitude and esteem. This House expresses its sincere sympathy and condolence on his death and recommends to Government to convey to Mrs. Montagu and the family of the deceased the sympathy of the House on the sad and irreparable loss sustained by the family of the deceased, this country and the Empire.

In moving the resolution Raja Narendra Nath made a short speech dwelling on the qualities of Mr. Montagu and the loss India has sustained in his untimely death. He would long be remembered, said the Raja, for the part he played in augurating the Reforms in India and for his principles of democracy and liberalism.

Chaudhri Shahbuddin, Sardar Jodh Singh and Mr. Earnest Maya Das on behalf of the Mahomedan, Sikh and Christian communities respectively associated themselves with all that had been said by the mover and heartily supported the resolution.

Sir John Maynard speaking on behalf of Government expressed condolence with the relatives of Mr. Montagu, and paid respect to his memory. Mr. Montagu had a deep and sympathetic affection for India, said Sir John, and his name would ever be associated with the Reforms. It was to his imagination and to his courage that the House owed its existence and it was befitting that it should pass such a resolution in his memory.

The President then put the resolution to the House which was adopted unanimously.

Raja Narendranath then proposed that the House be adjourned.

The President in adjourning the House said:—"I shall be following the unanimous wish of the House in adjourning the House to-day. India and the Empire have both lost a striking personality but India also loses a firm and devoted friend. The House stands adjourned until to-morrow afternoon".

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

When the Madras Legislative Council met to-day the Hon. the Raja of Panagal, Chief Minister, moved a resolution placing on record the Council's sense of deep loss sustained by the people of India in the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Montagu who for many years was connected with the administration of India, first as Under-Secretary and later as its Secretary of State. The Minister observed that the late Mr. Montagu was a statesman of great worth and ennobling ideals and his death was a great loss to India.

Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju, leader of the Opposition, seconded the motion, which was passed solemnly all standing.

At question time in reply to an interpellation regarding repairs to wet lands in the flood-affected area, Government stated that about 14,000 acres of such lands had been cut or silted.

Asked whether they had inaugurated a policy of granting loans to the ryots concerned, Government answered in the affirmative, and said that an amount of eight lakhs had already been placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for distribution among ryots and that District Collectors had been authorised to entertain extra establishments to expedite the distribution of loans.

The member for Coimbatore asked Government whether there was any rule in the Jail Manual to the effect that no convict should compose any original work, but might only make translations and, if so, when and why the rule was made.

The reply was that there was no rule in the Jail Manual permitting convicts to write original books or prepare translations, but the Superintendent of a jail might grant permission in individual cases under such conditions as he might consider necessary to prescribe.

In reply to another question, Government stated that the rules did not allow the use of newspapers to convicts.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE'S" TRIBUTE

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Remarking that instructed India knew Mr. Montagu as a far-sighted and discerning friend, the "Westminster Gazette" says that the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, whatever, its defects in detail, is a great landmark in the march of India towards Home Rule. Its inspiration was a patently sincere attempt to satisfy the aspirations of India and though its fate has been so chequered, it represents in th main an attitude of Liberalism.—Reuter.

IBN SUAD IN MECCA

SYRIAN UNION'S DECISION

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

News has been received in India that Ibn Saud has proceeded to Mecca.

The President of the Syrian Union has telegraphed in answer to Ibn Saud's invitation to the Moslem Conference that, in view of the international aspect of the Haj organisation, it is necessary to refer the question to the Mandated Government.

PANDIT MALAVIYA IN LAHORE.

GURDWARA BILL DELIBERATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has arrived in Lahore in connection with the preparation of the Gurdwara Bill which he is drafting. He is still holding conferences with the Sikhs and other committees interested in the management of the shrines.

DEATH OF "PARSI RUSTOMJI."

Mr. Rustomji Jivanji Ghorekhodu (better known in South Africa by the short name of "Parsi Rustomji" or "Rustomji Sheth") died at Durban on Friday last. He was a well-known merchant there and by his business integrity and acumen made his name respected all throughout South Africa. He left Indian shores to try his luck in Africa when he was only 14 and after an humble beginning soon came into prominence by his straightforwardness, ability and industry. He made good use of his fortune, and was the mainstay of Mahatma Gandhi's satyagrah campaign in South Africa and gave handsome donations to the fund to carry it on successfully. It is said that Mahatma's life was in danger once in South Africa and Mr. Rustomji sheltered the "greatest man on earth" under his roof for several days, at considerable personal risk. He has given also thousands of rupees to the several charitable institutions in South Africa and India. Not caring for official favours or frowns he always stood up for championing the cause of the down-trodden Indians in South Africa. He was thus highly respected by all Indians who will all keenly feel irretrievable loss in his sudden death.

A correspondent wires from Pusad:—

Mr. Anant Vishnu Sapre has been elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Yeotmal District Conference which comes off on the 29th and 30th instant at Pusad.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

(Continued from page 6.)

ent medical instruction. Again he is at the head of the College of Physicians and Surgeons an institution represented in Bombay by two rooms and an old clerk. The College is purely a licensing body, which gives diplomas, with the idea of giving a status to hospital assistants. At least that is the public impression about why the Government started this so-called College some years ago. The L. C. P. S. men are generally looked upon as inefficient products of a Government hobby by the M. B. V. S. University men. Some of the L. C. P. S. men have a great idea that they are superior to the University educated doctor. The conditions of entry for the L. C. P. S. course and the M. C. P. S. course are radically different. Until now, that is, until the Government get through the bill which will prohibit non-matrics, nonmatrics even can go up for the L. C. P. S. For the M. C. P. S. passing the First Year Examination of any Government University is rigidly necessary.

Agitation Among Students.

Dr. Bhadkamkar had an interview with the Surgeon-General along with Dr. Kothare and I understand that Dr. Nair of N. Powell and Co. also happened to be present. The interview was long and must have been interesting. But the College Council, I learn, was unaware for a week of what it was all about, because Dr. Bhadkamkar was out of Bombay for a week or so, after the interview and forgot to leave word with the Council about it. The students became considerably agitated and held meetings protesting against the possibility of being asked to accept such a low and humiliating degree as the L. C. P. S., when they were studying for a University Course. Dr. Bhadkamkar returned and began a personal propaganda for the L. C. P. S. which culminated in the Council holding a meeting of all the students in order that Dr. Bhadkamkar should address them in detail. He told them that the L. C. P. S. was like the first floor and the M. C. P. S. the second, and that they could reach the upper floor only after having got through the first. This was hardly a correct representation of facts. He told them that if they did not have the license to practise, in their case the L.C.P. S., they would be worse than quacks, and would be liable to prosecution. He told them about his own hard struggles, when his bravery in associating with Ayurvedic people had made the Bombay Medical Council take his name off their precious Register. He drew an unfavourable picture of the medical profession and made some astonishingly unsavoury comments about local M. D.s. and foreign M. D.s. The speech bewildered the students. The Gujaratis and Sindhis in general and a section of the Marathas expressed their resentment that the College was not going to keep its national tendencies and educational freedom, while the remaining group of Maratha students extensively joined in Dr. Bhadkamkar's campaign for the L.C.P.S.

A Resignation.

It was at this stage that Dr. Sathaye and Mr. L. G. Kharo wrote to the President, Dr. Kothare, of the College Council, "We believe it is healthy for an institution to be ruled by the majority of its administrative council. In the interests of the institution we two, the minority, are perfectly willing to retire from the College Council, although we shall continue to do our teaching work until such time as you want us. Our action will promote the ideals of the present majority in the Council and will avoid the legislative dangers which the majority fear, and which we think we all could have fought through, had there been complete unanimity in the Council. We should be grateful if our resignations are immediately accepted." The two nationalist dissenters, I understand, are convinced that Swarajists in the Assembly can easily get through a bill amending the 1916 Act, to save the College from any bureaucratic onslaught.

A verbal message came in answer to this request for withdrawal from the Council that it was not agreeed to, but a week after Dr. Sathye received the following communication from the secretary N.M.C. Council. It looks very much like a dismissal, although evidently the majority members striving for the L.C.P.S. did not mean it. But they were glad to get rid of him. The communication says: "The Council thanks Dr. Sathaye most heartily for his having conducted the duties of the Superintendent of the National Medical College for the last three years. The Council regrets that it cannot have his valuable services and experience as an executive officer in future, because of certain differences, political and otherwise, to which the majority of the Council are, in their humble opinion, unable to subscribe. The Council, however, earnestly hopes that the able and experienced guidance of Dr. Sathaye will not be denied to it in its hour of need."

The Hour of Need.

Some of the students and a tutor who has resigned in disgust tell me that the hour of need of the College has really come but Dr. Sathaye, whose powers of organisation are well-known, may not be there. Dr. Kothare's eyes are turned to the Bombay University, and to the educational routine dictated to it by the I.M.S. In a letter dated 1st October, which he has issued to the parents and guardians, he says "When the Council will thus be able to equip itself sufficiently for adequate training, affiliation for higher standards, even like the M.B.B.S. of the Bombay University is possible and is actually under consideration of the Council." But a moffusil guardian told me that he did not understand why he should waste in an unhealthy place like Bombay Rs. 50/ a month on his ward, to keep him in what will become after all a seminary for hospital Assistants."

SECRETARY OF S. A. DAL ARRESTED

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 17.

Sardar Lachmansingh, Secretary of the Shiromani Akali Dal has been arrested under Section 12 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The accused has been removed to Sheikhupura to take his trial there.

REASON FOR NON-ATTENDANCE.

TELEGRAM TO LIBERAL FEDERATION

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. Govindraghavier, the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan and Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri to Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Secretary of the National Liberal Federation of India:—"Regret inability to attend the meeting of the Council of Federation. Would gladly join the United Congress if the attainment of Self-Government by constitutional means be admitted to be the goal and franchise be not hampered by political consideration."

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA CITY, Nov. 17.

Doctor R. P. Paranjpye having resigned the Principalship of the Fergusson College owing to prolonged absence from Poona in connection with his work on the Taxation and other Committees, the five members of the Deccan Education Society have, at their meeting held yesterday, elected Professor Kanitker to succeed him. This does not mean Dr. Paranjpye's permanent severance from the College for, though he has resigned the Principalship, he still retains his membership of the Deccan Education Society which conducts the College. Professor Kale, who is now working as a member of the Tariff Board, has been appointed Secretary to the Society in place of Processor Kanitker who, in addition to the Principalship will also hold charge of the Secretaryship until Professor Kale, on the completion of His term as a member of the Tariff Board, returns to the College next July. Professor Kolhatkar continues to work as Vice-Principal.

MOPLAH WOMEN JOIN EXILED HUSBANDS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

A band of 32 Moplah women and children arrived in Madras to-day *en route* to the Andamans whither they are proceeding to join their husbands convicted during the Moplah rebellion. They leave Madras to-morrow for the Andamans.

CRICKET AT SECUNDRABAD.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 17.

The final round of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament between the Europeans and the Parsees began here this morning. The Parsees winning the toss went in and scored 300.

After tea the Europeans went in and scored 53 for the loss of 5 wickets.

PARSEES FIRST INNINGS.

Dittia c Davidson b Salmon	...	0
Driver c Davidson b Maxwell		
Gumbleton	...	55
H. Ameen b Salmon	...	8
K. B. Wadia b Salmon	...	36
Negarwalla c Mullens b Challis	...	24
F. Ameen Challis b Davidson	...	115
Panthakey c Mullens b Salmon	...	24
H. Munshi b Salmon	...	0
Dadabhoy b Davidson	...	8
M. Irani b Davidson	...	1
N. D. Munshi not out	...	11
Extras	...	20
Total	...	300

EUROPEANS FIRST INNINGS.

MOHMED SHKHTLI		
Clout b Ameen	...	1
Misa c Ameen b Wadia	...	17
Byrne c Panthakey b Ameen	...	2
Gumbleton b Wadia	...	7
Challis b Wadia	...	0
Todd not out	...	18
Sanderson not out	...	4
Extras	...	44
Total	...	53

HOCKEY IN GWALIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Nov. 17.

The All-India Gold Cup Hockey Tournament commenced in Gwalior to-day when two matches were played off. The Hero Club beat the First Star Club by 1 goal to nil. In the morning the Jhansi Star Club won easily from the Morar Sporting Club by an odd goal in three in the second game.

DUTCH AIRMEN IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 17.

In the presence of the Dutch Consul and his staff and a number of ladies and gentlemen including a representative of the Associated Press, the Dutch Aviators made a perfect start and left for Bangkok at 7-15 this morning. Before leaving they shook hands with those with whom they made acquaintance in Rangoon. After going up the aeroplane flew towards the southwest and then turning round disappeared eastward.

PASS OVER MOULMEIN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 17.

The Dutch Aeroplane passed over Moulmein at 9 o'clock this morning.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who is now convalescent following a severe attack of influenza, is proceeding on the advice of his surgeon to Poona and thence to Mahableshwar to-day. (Tuesday.) He will be accompanied by Major Tresidder, I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency and Captain Sword, A.D.C., His Excellency hopes to return to Bombay on Sunday. (23rd instant.)

Lady Wilson visited the Infant Welfare Centres at Worli and Dadar on Monday.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES

SESSION IN CAMERA

VICEROY'S ADDRESS.

REFERENCE TO MR. MONTAGU'S DEATH.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

Two important bodies commenced their deliberations in Delhi to-day, in secret session—one was the Chamber of Princes and the other was the Conference of Finance Members of various Provinces. Both these bodies transact every year a certain amount of very useful work, but the public are not allowed the privilege of witnessing their proceedings and appreciating their significance. Indeed, we do not know of the Chamber of Princes anything more than a parade of Rolls-Royce cars opposite the Imperial Secretariat and frequent appearances of bejewelled Princes and Chiefs in their best apparel. The Viceroy invariably opens the session with his address, but even this is not made open to the public unlike his practice in connection with the annual sessions of the Railway Conference, or the Universities' Conference. If detailed proceedings of the Conference during all sittings of the Chamber cannot be told, one can at least hope that the Viceroy's speeches be published so that people may understand something of the doings of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs who rule over one-third of India. It will be remembered that last year, there was no session of the Chamber, probably because the Viceroy wanted to avoid the embarrassing situation of explaining his conduct about the deposition of the Maharaja of Nabha.

However, there were no less than 45 Ruling Princes and Chiefs present at to-day's Conference, including the Maharajas of Kashmir, Gwalior, Bikanir, Alwar, Patiala and Kapurthala and the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. Central India, Western India and Bombay States were very well represented, while the Nawab of Banganapalle is the only person from Madras States. As usual the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharaja of Indore and the Gaikwar of Baroda, who are considered to be the most influential of the Ruling Princes have kept themselves aloof from this annual show.

REFERENCE TO MR. MONTAGU'S DEATH.

Despite this unrepresentative character of the Chamber, the Viceroy addressed the gathering, and it is stated that he referred to the death of Mr. Montagu in feeling terms. No wonder he did, for it was when Mr. Montagu was Secretary of State that Lord Reading was appointed as Governor-General of India. Moreover, the news of Mr. Montagu's death was received only yesterday, and although I have not heard much sorrow expressed in official and Service circles, the passing away of that great statesman, who courageously set India on the path of Responsible Government has cast a certain amount of gloom over Delhi. I do not know more of the Viceregal utterance, but Indian circles do certainly feel for the premature and sudden death of Mr. Montagu, who had shown both courage and high statesmanship when in face of ridicule, opposition, and even malicious personal hostility, he persisted in the plan he had chalked out for India, and stuck to it till it was enacted in Parliament.

VICEROY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

His Excellency Lord Reading opened this morning the annual session of the Chamber of Princes in the Legislative Assembly Chamber and delivered an inaugural address. The proceedings are not open to the press. It is understood the Viceroy in his speech made feeling references to the death of Mr. Montague. Over 40 Princes and Chiefs were present.

FINANCE MEMBERS' CONFERENCE.

A DESULTORY TALK.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

The Finance Members' Conference was only a three-hours' show to-day. Very little work was done and I understand there was a good deal of desultory talk in connection with the Taxation Enquiry Committee's work. Sir Charles Todhunter, Chairman of the Committee, was present with his colleagues at the Conference, and it is said they participated in the discussions for some time, leaving the Conference later to discuss among themselves and indicate the best lines and method of enquiry. The Conference itself then discussed these points for some time, and it appears no decision was arrived at. Further discussions will take place to-morrow or some other day in the course of this week.

It appears from these discussions that the Assembly's wish that there must be a general economic enquiry before the present Taxation Enquiry Committee with wider terms of reference will be ignored. The only thing which Sir Basil Blackett could do was to appoint Sardar Jogendra Singh as Additional Member on the Committee for agricultural interests. But the chief defects of the Committee still lie in the personnel as well as in the terms of reference, and it is to both these aspects that the Conference should rivet its attention if it really means to decide the question satisfactorily. Otherwise, there is bound to be greater discontent and stronger agitation, the force of which will be noticed in the forthcoming session of the Assembly. It is stated that the agenda before the Conference this year is unusually heavy and this one week may not be found sufficient time to finish it.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

A Conference of the Finance Ministers of all the Provincial Governments met to-day in the Committee room at the Imperial Secretariat under the presidency of Sir Basil Blackett. The Conference is expected to last the whole of this week as the agenda is fairly heavy.

JAVA DISASTER

510 PERSONS KILLED

12 VILLAGES DESTROYED

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Batavia.—It is officially estimated that persons have been killed as the result the recent earthquake. A dozen villa have been destroyed. The earth is trembling. An old crater forty fath deep is now active.—Reuter.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASS

URGE LEGAL PROHIBITION OF PICKETING.

VIEWS ON TRADES DISPUTES BILL.

The Committee of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association have submitted to Goverit ment their views on the Bill to provid for the registration of Trade Unions. Th Committee are in favour of compulsory registration of all trade unions.

The Committee were not inclined to attach any weight to the fact, that, in England, registration of Trade Unions was optional. The Trade Union movement England was a growth of more than a century, and, further, the spread of education among the masses had placed the movement upon a very strong and stable foundation and there was no danger of the funds of Trade Union being diverted to unwarranted uses, or the activities of a Trade Union being directed into wrong channels, or for such undesirable tendencies to creep in into the organization as was only too often the case in India.

As regards the question of picketing, the Committee had, in 1921, expressed themselves strongly in favour of penalising it. The Committee were of the opinion that the provisions of the existing law in India were entirely inadequate in that respect and considered that advantage might be taken of the opportunity provided by legislation of the nature under reference to impress upon all concerned the fact that if organised labour was henceforth to enjoy greater privileges it must also assume responsibilities in kind. In the present Bill, however, no provision has been made against picketing, and the Government of India in their circular letter expressed themselves against the introduction of any such provision. The Committee took strong exception to the attitude of Government in this respect and expressed their amazement at the contention of Government that "the experience of the last few years has not revealed any urgent necessity for imposing a great restriction on picketing." It was pointed out that the acts of violence which took place during the last big mill strike in Bombay, resulting in very heavy loss to property, were sufficient refutation to this statement of Government.

Under Section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, picketing of any sort was punishable by fine or imprisonment in England until 1906, when peaceful picketing was legalised by the Trade Union and the Trade Disputes Act.

After quoting the remarks of Sir Thomas Holland, Lord Askwith and Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webb, the Committee have urged "with all the emphasis at their command" that ample provision should be made to prohibit picketing in any form whatever.

TRADES DISPUTES.

Regarding the Bill to make provision for enabling the investigation and settlement of Trade Disputes the Committee are not opposed to the inauguration of Courts of Enquiry and Conciliation in important industrial disputes subject to certain conditions, the chief of which are:—

(1) That Government should not intervene in any way in a dispute unless the dispute was of a major nature and they were convinced that all reasonable means to bring about a settlement had been tried and had failed, or were convinced that peace, order and good government were endangered.

(2) That a Court of Enquiry should not be appointed unless application was made by one party to the dispute.

(3) That the appointment of a Board of Conciliation should be preceded by an application from both parties to the dispute.

THE WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS.

The opening concert given by the Westminster Glee Singers was a triumph for the whole company. Every item was encored, the singers responding generously to the enthusiasm of the audience. There was music to suit all tastes but the old songs and the comic part-songs were the most popular. Among the solos Mr. Clifford Lathlean's singing of "The Two Grenadiers" and "The Volga Boat Song" was very fine indeed. Other excellent items were Mr. Ernest McKinley's encore song "The Wandering Minstrel," and Albert Cooper's very sweet and artless rendering of "The Swallows" and "Cherry Ripe." In the part singing the modulation and balance of tone was perfect, and we should have liked to have had more of it, especially should we enjoy hearing these well-trained voices in some of the melodious and peculiarly English composition of Purcell and Dr. Arne.

A glance through the programmes for the forth-coming concerts shows a wonderful variety of songs including many old favourites. All who care for music should seize this rare opportunity of hearing it.

"EAST AND WEST."

ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

INDIAN COMMUNIST ELECTED.

GREAT TORY VICTORIES.

INDIAN ART AND ARTISTS.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The counting of yesterday's votes in the General Parliamentary Election was completed on the same day only in about a third of the constituencies. The remainder will not be announced till after the leaving of to-day's mail. What results are to hand, however, sufficiently foreshadow a reverse for the Labour Government and triumph for the Tories. The "first day's results" show that the Conservatives are in possession of 163 seats, Labour of 78, Liberals of only 23,—others 1. On these seats Labour's nett losses were 16. Liberalism's nett loss was 37; while the Conservatives made a nett gain of 52. Final results can hardly ever be predicted from early returns, but there is an undeniable victory of Toryism and rout of the Liberal Party. The Liberal-Tory pact has worked out beneficially for Toryism and ruinously for Liberalism, as one could have foretold. The freefield for a "straight fight" between Tory and Labour forces has, however, been in the circumstances of the late Parliamentary situation, harmful to Labour; and it seems impossible that Labour can secure the necessary numbers in Parliamentary divisions to seriously challenge the Tory reaction.

THE FALLACY OF COMPROMISE.

If the Liberal-Tory pact has been ruinous to the Liberals, whose champions have (headed by Asquith and Masterman) been thrust into outer darkness, the MacDonald assault on Communism, Marxism, "extremism" at home and in India, the class war and other troublesome messmates, has brought small benefits to the Labour cause. In one typical case, the borough of Battersea, the officially-unendorsed Indian has won a seat for Labour in North Division. In the South Division the officially-endorsed anti-extremist Labour candidate finds a Tory majority of 1,118 converted into a Tory majority of 5,217, which is "no change", but a great contrast to Saklatvala's gain of a seat in the adjacent division.

THE UNITED FRONT.

But this is no time to indulge in fallacious consolations. Any loss to Labour representatives, anywhere and of any degree of radical merit or demerit, is a loss to the peace and the hopes of the masses of the empire and the world. The Ministers on the whole are safe, save that Miss Bondfield is defeated, a very worthy and advanced trade union representative from an English point of view. Mr. Ben Tillett, Mr. J. Toole, Mr. A. W. Haycock, Mr. Ben Turner, and several other good friends of India were defeated despite strong trade union records.

There is little doubt that we are in for a period of Die-hard reaction. The bomb and the baton, imprisonment and deportation, look like entering on a new lease. The presence of such a stalwart as Saklatvala is of double value in such a time.

PALTRY DODGES.

The Liberal-Tory opponent of Mr. Saklatvala in North Battersea, the sitting member Mr. Hogbin, has worked the entire gamut of election tricks used in the last contest. He again declares his meetings are assailed by roughs,—meetings at which I was personally present and saw nothing but support for the imaginative gentleman. There is, however, one solid grievance. His motor window was smashed by a stone. He has had the injury photographed and published in "The Times." He scrupulously omits to state that the stone was thrown by a boy of 9, named Sievien, that he caught him and failed to make any charge. This boy of 9 has been magnified into a gang of roughs of 17 to 19 years of age. All this is to catch the so-called "emotional vote." And still Saklatvala triumphed. The best thanks of India are due to the electors of North Battersea.

DE VALERA JAILED AGAIN.

The spectacle of a public leader excluded from his own country by a decree of the Government is, unfortunately, too familiar to Indians to arouse all that surprise and indignation that the Labour men and republicans are expending on the De Valera incident.

The President of the Irish Republic, as he is still unequivocally termed by his supporters, resolved to go into the constituencies known (under the Partition of Ireland) as the "Government of Northern Ireland." Far from being Northern Ireland, it is neither Ulster nor the north of Ireland. It is a truncated area, contemptuously referred to by all the rest of Ireland as "East Ulster." This area was jerrymandered with the object of assuring a majority of electors favourable to Orangeism. Far from leaving this preponderance undisputed, the republican party resolved to set up republican candidates—the only candidates who dare to say they are against the Partition. De Valera set out to speak on behalf of "the only real anti-Partitionists." He gave clear notice of his intention and the Government of the "north-east corner" gave equally clear notice of their intention to suppress him,—in the first instance by removing him from "their" territory. This was done, and the spectacle of an Irishman excluded from Irish ground was afforded to thousands of Irishmen who never felt before that moment the horrid treachery of the Free State—British pact of mismemberment. Mr. De Valera, despite a close watch kept by constables, got into Newry on a canal boat. On arrival at Newry he was arrested and escorted to the "border" by Ulster Constabulary, and was served with notice not to enter the Northern Government under penalty of arrest and imprisonment.

De Valera defied the "Northern Government's" order, prohibiting him from entering the truncated counties of Ireland, and appeared in Derry City (in Anglo-Irish-"Londonderry") on Sunday night. A hundred police entered the station, surrounded him and took him in a prison van to the police office. A hostile crowd had been gathered at the station, exercising its customary terrorism over the republican and Cosgrave Irish, Labour, and Catholic population, which are all prepared to give De Valera at the least a hearing. The antagonistic crowd indulged in cries that we have come to associate with the "alien plantation" population of the North-East Corner. The "Daily Telegraph", as it is not discussing a Communist demonstration, but an Orange riot, modifies and tones-down the cries and shouts. It says there were cries of "murderer!" as the police van drove off. "The Daily Herald" declares that the cries were of "Shoot him!" and "Chuck him in the river!" I understand that these hissing, foaming lynchers demand "Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Conscience." It is idle to call these frenzied maniacs "northern Irish." They represent a fundamentally anti-Irish colony on Irish soil. Miss MacSwiney, in this week's "Sinn Fein", says of the Orange faction that they were brought in as enemies of the nation, and remain so to-day. Mr. R. Jacob (Republicans and East Ulster") says that the very word "Irish" is a term of abuse among the Orangemen of the six counties: "I have seen it chalked on the walls of Belfast: 'Hell roast Ireland'; not 'Southern Ireland' or 'the South', but Ireland pure and simple."

BOMBAY ART.

Captain Solomon, who leaves London on November 7th to deliver in Paris his lecture about Bombay Art (*en route* for India) seems very pleased with the results of his strenuous propaganda in this country. During his six months' leave in England, his single-handed fight on behalf of Indian Art has aroused a remarkable response in public interest and activity here. Very fine full-page illustrations of the Wembley exhibits of the students of the Bombay School of Art appeared last June in "The Illustrated London News." These were followed by an article in "The British Empire Review" on Bombay Art at Wembley, which, besides reproducing the Painted Ceiling of the Indian Room, gave excellent etchings of the statues executed by Mr. Mahtre and Mr. B. V. Talim. Mr. R. K Phadke's remarkable model of a contemplative Brahmin (in Philosophic Mood) a photo-engraving of which appeared in "The Daily Sketch" is, I understand, to be again reproduced, together with other artists' works, in the next issue of "The British Empire Review." This issue will deal specially with the exhibits of the Bombay artists in the "Palace of Art", Wembley.

The (London) "Times" and "The Morning Post" gave good reports of Captain Solomon's popular lecture to the India Society last Thursday What is more, "The Times" spread right across the centre of their illustrated page the students' latest rural painting,—the frieze of the Baltawalla Theatre. This striking illustration has attracted widespread interest. I hear that it is likely to appear in other leading London journals at an early date. Rumour has it that "The Review of Reviews" and "The Connoisseur" are also moved to accord publicity to the cause of awakened Indian art in Bombay

INDIAN ART WINS FRIENDS.

Captain Solomon's cause has received support of a most friendly character from the India Society and the notabilities who assembled at its meeting last Thursday. Perhaps a more significant fact (and it is one which has impressed Capt. Solomon) is the cordiality of English artists in the matter. This has been shown not only by eminent authorities on art education by Academicians and other Olympians, but also from the ranks of Chelsea's Bohemians, a body which, for all its alleged heterodoxy, is notoriously more difficult to interest and convert than the orthodox who sit on the seats of the mighty. Honesty of purpose, candour on the pursuit of it, and an ennobling enthusiasm, appeal to these men and women and to all who strive and dare. The truth, as it appears to Captain Solomon and as he put it to me, is "That the Indian artists and students have won a hearing for their cause by the excellence of their work."

EAST INFLUENCES WEST.

There is to be seen at the Fine Art Society's galleries in New Bond Street, London, a very beautiful exhibit of Persian ceramics dating from 3rd to 15th century C.E. consisting of bowls, vases, plates and jars. Some specimens being of extremely delicate paste with "ivory" glaze. The history of the attainment of metallic lustre is to be traced on the various stages of these magnificent specimens. "The Times" considers that one of the examples supports the theory that the mediaeval art of Europe was influenced from the East.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly spare some space in the interest of the students of the Grant Medical College as well as the public at large, in your esteemed paper for the insertion of the following?

Unfortunately a very grave situation has arisen in our Grant Medical College by the undue and uncustormary interference of Lt. Col. Gorden Tucker, I. M. S., the President of the College Council, with the management of the students' Gymkhana affairs, particularly of his gagging our elected representative, the Editor of our own organ of expression, by the exercise of his power as the President of the College Council disallowing the Editorials which contained nothing but the several grievances of the students which naturally are a fair comment and criticism of the "administration of the constituted authority of the College" i.e. the Dean of the College. We are simply surprised to see the Hon. Minister for Education being suddenly called yesterday at 10 when our elected representative, the Editor of our Magazine, was summoned to appear before a body of persons which consisted of Lt. Col. Gorden Tucker, the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, and Major B. Higham, I. M. S., the Dean of the College The interview which was in camera lasted for about an hour and we are totally in dark as to what transpired between our Editor and the three gentlemen named above. What little we have come to know is that a ban has been placed on the liberty of free comment and criticism by our Editor inasmuch as he is altogether disallowed from publishing his editorials. We fail to understand why the Editor should have been gagged like this when he (and neither the President of the College Council nor the Dean have done so) has already declared himself as the Editor and Publisher of the College Magazine, which is purely maintained by the students, for whatever appears in the issues of the Magazine edited and published by him he alone is responsible. Our Gymkhana which is purely maintained by us is something like a Council of our little world of College, having on it elected representatives of the students for different departments and the duty of our representatives is nothing else than to safeguard our interests. Our Magzine forms one of the departments of our own Gymkhana and it is the only organ of our expression. The Editor is not the nominee of the Dean or the College Council so as to dance to their tune and thereby allow himself to be a mere puppet in their hands.

As the matters have come to a head and as everything has passed in camera yesterday, we are ignorant of all the facts concerning the fate of our Magazine, we call upon our elected representative —the Editor and the Publisher—to kindly make a public statement explaining the whole situation and his own position, for he is surely our trusted and beloved Editor. Awaiting his early reply, We remain, Sir, Yours, etc.,

S. M. Apte.
P. C. Banerji,
A. K. Hazra.
A. J. Divatia,
R. G. Modak,
N. G. Bhalerao,
B. B. Wable,
V. G. Agnihotri,
R. N. Chaudhari,
K. B. Bhivapurkar.

16-11-1924.

BAR'S DUTY TO PUBLIC.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

During the hearing of an application at the Allahabad High Court for transfer of a case from Shahajahanpur district on the ground that the defendant could not obtain professional assistance because a well-known pleader of the district happened to be the plaintiff, the Chief Justice in ordering the staying of proceedings remarked that he wished it to be understood with the utmost clearness that the Bar is a public profession and that if a member of the public comes to a member of the Bar and invites him to take up a case of the kind he is ordinarily accustomed to do and tenders him the proper fee that practitioner must take up that case unless he has extremely good reasons to the contrary. The underlying principle is that justice must not be denied to any member of the public by any member of the profession which holds itself out to conduct the cases of the public. His Lordship postponed the case to enable the defendant to approach a lawyer and hoped that when the matter came up again the applicant would have made a satisfactory arrangement.

A REMEDY FOR MISREPRESENTATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have done well to contradict, under the Caption "save us from our friends" in the 'Notes of the Day' column of your to-day's issue, the gross misrepresentation of the "Daily Telegraph" regarding the attitude of the Swaraj Party. But it is of no avail. Because, before your contradiction reaches England all the mischief will have been done there. Now there is one and only one way to counteract the mischief and that is to represent to the British public the true state of affairs. This can be done only if we have our own organ in England.

It was a case of extreme pity that the Congress authorities discontinued the publication of "India." Nay, it was a political blunder of the first magnitude. Even though "India" was not conducted as it ought to have been, sometimes it did serve India well. It is high time to rectify the blunder, and the earlier it is done the better for the country. Now that a meeting of the A. I. C. C. will be held shortly in Bombay, may I urge the immediate revival of "India" to the serious attention of the meeting? Propaganda wins as much as, if not more than, a long purse.

The British policy towards India is always determined from the Anglo-Indian point of view as represented through official and Anglo-Indian non-official representation, rather misrepresentation. Unless the Indian point of view is represented the British policy towards India is bound to be one-sided. Let not India's cause go by default.—Yours, etc.

N. V. SARMA.

Nov. 12.

MAHILA MANDAL.

NEW WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION IN BOMBAY.

A women's branch of the Social Service League, Bombay, has just been formed with its office at the Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel.

The objects of the Social Service League will also be the objects of the Mahila Mandal. Special attention will, however, be paid to such activities as will tend to promote social intercourse and happy relations among the women of different classes, castes and creeds, to diffuse general information on useful subjects among them and to give such practical training in arts, crafts and professions as will render them more accomplished and enable them to achieve their economic independence to help their all-round progress, and to create a liking for social service among them.

The membership of the Mahila Mandal is open to women of all classes, castes and creeds.

For carrying out the objects of the Mandal lectures, gatherings, reading circles etc., will be organised from time to time and efforts will be made to persuade as many women as possible to take advantage of the activities carried on by the Mandal. Sewing Training and other classes will be organised for the benefit of women as funds and circumstances may permit, and also arrangements will be made for making women familiar with the right methods of first aid, baby-nursing, home-nursing etc. The Mandal will so far as it can, help the League in its activities especially those in the interests of the women of the labouring classes, and will whenever necessary co-operate with other institutions working for the up-lift of women.

The Managing Committee consists of Mrs. Indirabai Hahasrabuddhe (chairman) Mrs. Manoramabai Malankar ((Vice-Chairman); Miss Ramabai Naik and Miss Chhabubai Pradhan (Secretaries) and Mrs. Saraswatibai Donde, Mrs. Indirabai Savardekar, Mrs. Indirabai Chitre, Miss Tarabai Chitre and Mrs. Sunderabai Chitale, members.

The Advisory Council consists of Mrs. Jaijee J. B. Petit, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Miss R. Reuben, Dr. Miss Lanbai Manker, Mrs. Shantibai Kashalkar, Dr. Miss Malatibai Gore, and Miss Sonabai Pandit.

BARODA ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS.

Under the auspices of the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda and under the patronage of the Baroda Government, the 6th annual Athletic tournaments will be held on 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th December, 1924.

The following is the list of events:—

(A) For men Individual Events

I. Gymnastics:—(1) Wrestling: (a) Open, (b) Heavy weight lbs 116 to 130, (c) Middle weight lbs 101 to 115, (d) Light weight lbs 91 to 100, (e) Feather weight lbs 60 to 90, (b), (c) and (d) Open to students only. (2) Malkhamb. (3) Parallel Bar. (4) Jambia in pairs. (5) Pertgatka in pairs.

II. Athletics:—(6) Hurdle Race—120 Metres. (7) Flat Race—100 Metres. (8) One mile race. (9) Pole Jump. (10) High Jump. (11) Long Jump. (12) Putting the Shot. (13) Throwing the Cricket Ball. (14) Slow Cycling. (For students only). (15) Running ¼ mile.

Long Races.—(16) Fast Cycling 15 miles (17) Running 10 miles.

Team Competition.—(18) Tug-of-war. (19) Atapatya. (20) Khokho. (21) Lathi Drill.

(B) For Boys and Girls. Sports for boys up to 14 years complete and height 4 feet 10 inches and below.—(22) Sack Race, (23) Three-legged Race, (24) Wheel Barrow, (25) Lemon Spoon, (26) Kangaroo Race, (27) 50 yards Running, (28) Khokho, (29) Hututu.

Sports for girls under 12 years complete.—(30) 30 yards Running, (31) Musical Chair. (32) Andhati Kosimbir (34) Hututu (35) Khokho, (36) Book on the head (balance).

(C) For Ladies Sport for Ladies and Girls above 12, (for Purdah Day).

Place:—Gymkhana grounds opposite Laxmi Vilas Palace on 28th and 29th November and 1st and 2nd December, 1924.

(In pairs or companies).—(3) Atyapatya. (38) Khokho, (39) Net Ball, (4) Croquet, (41) Tug-of-war, (42) Relay throwing the Ball, (43) Badminton—Senior and Junior.

Individual Events.—(44) Potato Race, (45) Thread and Needle, (46) Breaking Earthen Pot, (47) Throwing the Cricket Ball; (48) Flat Race Senior and Junior.

Entries closes on 25th Nov., 1924. For Particulars, Tournament-rulebooks, and entry-forms application should be made to Tournament Secretary, Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda.

Sir Henry Wheeler, Governor of Bihar, opened the Jharia Water Works on Sunday last. In his speech the Governor said that the work cost between sixty and seventy lakhs of rupees and would supply water at the rate of thirty million gallons a day to 150,000 persons.—A.P.

ANDHRA ART AT WEMBLY.

EXHIBITS TO BE TAKEN TO CANADA.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Nov. 14.

Three members of the Andhra Society of Indian Art have sent the following six beautiful pictures to the British Empire Exhibition:—

(1) Kartika Purnima, (2) Ajanta Vihara, (3) Siddhartha-Ragodaya, (4) Nataraja, (5) Savariswara, (6) In words of God realisation.

The authorities of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Canada, highly pleased with the pictures Siddhartha-Ragodaya and Nataraja prepared by Messrs. D. Ramarao and V. Venkataratnam of Rajahmundry, respectively, sought the permission of the artists concerned, for taking them to their exhibition, as also to circulate them to the various art-galleries in the provinces as typical examples of Modern Indian Art.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 14.

Two largely attended meetings were held at Nagpur representing all shades of opinion to consider the situation created by the official terrorism in Bengal and resolutions were passed strongly protesting against the promulgation of the Bengal Ordinance, fully sympathising with the arrested persons and assuring them that Nagpur would whole-heartedly stand by Bengal in its hour of trial.

NAGPUR HEALTH WEEK.

The Nagpur Health Week was celebrated here with great enthusiasm last week. There was a large gathering of spectators to witness the health exhibits. The Exhibition had to be kept open for 3 days more, on the special request of the public. Some of our doctors delivered lectures to the public. The prize distribution ceremony was performed on last Saturday at the hands of Lady Dadabhoy. His Excellency Sir Frank Sly was also present on the occasion.

C. P. QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

All the arrangements in connection with the C. P. Quadrangular Cricket Tournament having been complete, the Tournament commenced in Nagpur from November 10th and will continue to the 20th November. Each day the play is witnessed by a large and appreciative crowd. The first match was played between the Hindus and Mahomedans. The former won by 8 wickets and 4 runs.

The Football Tournament for the Kelkar Challenge Cup will commence on the 24th inst., and is expected to continue till December 15th. All teams in the Central Provinces and Berar are invited to take part in the tournament.

PROF. H. F. WARD.

Professor H. F. Ward of New York City, an authority on labour question who is on a lecture tour throughout India, is delivering a series of lectures on his experiences in Russia as well as on the question of labour in U. S. A. The first lecture was delivered before a distinguished gathering including H. E. Sir Frank Sly, in the Y. M. C. A. Hostel, Nagpur, under the presidency of Sir Moropant Joshi, Home Member to the C. P. Government.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The agricultural and industrial show in the Seoni District was held at Mundara from the 13th to 15th November, 1924, with great success. Arrangements were made for the exhibition of interesting and novel exhibits which interested the agricultural spectators most. Endeavours were also made to give continuous demonstration of modern agricultural machinery in action, tractors in fields and also stationary engines, oil engines, pumps and water lifts of various kinds and winnowing machines, modern agricultural tillage tools, etc., with a view to show their utility to the agriculturists over the old implements. A meeting of the District Agricultural Association was held and there was a lecture on co-operative credit and veterinary subjects. There was also a ploughing competition. The management was in charge of Mr. N. T. Portar, Deputy Commissioner, Seoni, who spared no pains to make the exhibition a success.

DEATH OF A WELLKNOWN KHOJA MERCHANT.

LATE MR. CASSUMBHOY M. MITHA.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Cassumbhoy Mahomed Mitha, J.P., at his residence at Nepean Sea Road, on Wednesday last. The deceased was well-known as an enterprising Khoja merchant and a charitable citizen. He had gained wide experience of his business line, by visiting Europe and Japan several times. He was the senior partner of the firm of Khoja Nathabhai Nathoo, well-known metal merchants of Bombay. The deceased was of a very social and amiable temperament and was very popular amongst his wide circle of friends of all communities. Some time back, he donated Rs. 1,85,000 for establishing the Khoja Girls' Orphanage. The late Mr. Mitha was the father-in-law of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, and of Mr. Hussinbhoy Ahmedbhoy. The deceased leaves behind him a widow, two sons and four daughters.

In honour of the deceased, the whole of the Kansara Bazar and all the Kansaras (coppersmiths) had closed their work on Wednesday last and the cotton markets at Marwari Bazar, the Cotton Green at Sivree, the Seeds Bazar, the Tambakanta and the Meta) Merchants' Bazar at Mazagon were also closed on Thursday last.

KENYA LETTER.

COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

ROYAL VISIT.

(From our Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, Nov. 3.

The results of the election in England are sufficient to show that there will be Conservativ Government in England in the very near future. This has made the settler Press here jubilant and the opinion is freely circulated amongst Indians that the Immigration Bill which was not allowed by the Labour Secretary of State for Colonies, will be again brought forward very soon. Naturally there will be no opposition from the Home Government as they were the advocates of this policy when they had very reluctantly to give way to Labour Government. All they want is statistical manipulation of Indian immigrants, and this the Kenya Government is already preparing. The figures are very cleverly managed to show that more come into the country. While men in the street know for certain that more go out of the country than they come in. People are afraid that with the advent of reactionary Government in England local settlers will have the upper hand in each and every matter. Who is going to take up the cause of Indians? Indian Government? Certainly not. What do they care for Indians abroad so long as they feel secure on Indian "*Gadi*" in India. Mr. Sarma may well have a watchful eye over the matter for centuries which, instead of awakening him will only make him go to sleep sooner. Every day the truth is brought home that Kenya Indians must learn to defend themselves irrespective of any desire for outside help. This is the greatest necessity to-day, but alas! the atmosphere is too much surcharged with hopelessness to get any scheme bear fruits.

INDIAN CONGRESS.

The Indian National Congress is going to be held in the third week of December as usual. It has not been decided where it is to be held and who is going to be the President. It is reported that Mr. Srinivas Sastri should be invited to be President. Mr. Sastri is a practical politician and at this time advice of such a person will be of great help to us here. Many people do not like the idea of importing a president from India every year, as that would show that Kenya Indians have nobody amongst themselves to fill up that important position. The other reason is that it works up the false enthusiasm in the people as was the case in the last Congress which took the fatal step of non-payment of Poll-Tax by worked up enthusiasm. Moreover such short-lived spirit does not allow the leader from India to appreciate the situation rightly. So there is also the opinion on the other side that in case it is found necessary to have the advice and help of leaders from India they should be invited to attend the Congress as distinguished visitors and not as president or so. The president must be a resident of Kenya.

ROYAL VISIT.

H. R. H. the Duke of York is going to visit this Colony and is advertised to arrive here on or about 20th of November. There are already big preparations on foot for the proper reception of the Royal Family. The opening ceremony of the New Deep Water Pier built by the Government at Kilindini is to be performed by the Duke. The Goan community has decided to give "Manpatra" to the Duke.

At the general meeting of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, it was decided to meet the commission to discuss with them the following subjects:—Port Trust arrangement, Cotton growing policy.

Small separate Committees to master the subjects and present it properly before the Commission are appointed. Chamber of Commerce is against the taking over by the Government the management of the Wharf which is at present managed by two Lighterage companies viz: The African Wharfage Co. Ltd., and East African Lighterage Co., Ltd. These companies were allowed to manage the Wharf as a result of the utter incompetency that was displayed by the Uganda Railway administration in the handling and delivery of cargo. To the public the management by private companies is suitable as they can very easily take the clerks or officers to task for their mis-behaviour and can enforce their will for facilities on the company by mutual agreement. While in the Government management red tapeism is sure to be much in vogue and officials are not subject to instantaneous checks from the public, as the general impression in their heads is that they are the masters of the public instead of their servants. The public from the point of view of efficient management will rather favour the retention of the wharf by the companies than the taking over of same by the Government; however, before administrative conveniences nobody cares to know what is public opinion on the matter.

When there was a Reuter's message that Mahatma Gandhi had decided to observe twenty-one days fast as a self-imposed penance for the sins of his fellow-countrymen at Kohat and other places everyone felt deeply grieved. 21 days were over but the Reuter's Agency had no time to send the news of his breaking the fast here. It is only when the newspapers brought the happy news that people were relieved of their anxieties about Mahatma. We hope God will give him more power to sustain his body in order to serve his Mother-country which can ill-afford to lose such a son as Mahatma Gandhi.

MYSTERY OF ZINOVIEFF LETTER

ANOTHER "PIGOTT" FORGERY?

"TRUTH" ON "DAILY MAIL'S" ENTERPRISE.

"Truth" of October 29th, received by the last mail, writes as follows regarding the now famous Zinovieff "letter":—

THE GREAT SENSATION.

To-day's general election will be remembered after all for one first-class sensation. Precisely what the sensation has to do with the election is far from clear; but it has lifted us all into the region of political melodrama, and raised a variety of questions at once fascinating to connoisseurs and of real concern to the public. Who wrote the Zinovieff letter? How did the Foreign Office get hold of it? What evidence had they of its genuineness to outweigh the prima facie evidence of forgery pointed out by M. Rakovsky—and presumably not overlooked by the Foreign Office experts and wiseacres? When and how did the "Daily Mail" get hold of a copy of the letter before the Foreign Office issued it? Who informed the "Daily Mail" that copies of the letter had been circulated on Wednesday last "to high officers of the Army and Navy"—presumably in confidence?

These last circumstances are of considerable importance. If the "Daily Mail" got its copy of the letter from some other than an official source, the history of this copy may have important bearing on the genuineness of the Foreign Office document. If the "Daily Mail" copy came from an official source, there has been a highly reprehensible leakage of official information which ought to be traced and properly dealt with. There is a strong presumption that the Foreign Office got wind of the fact that the "Daily Mail" had a copy of the letter, and that its publication was imminent, and that this was what forced the hand of the Government in publishing the letter and the answer. In fact, the "Daily Mail," in its account of the circumstances on Saturday morning made a point of the fact that it had circulated the letter to the London morning papers on Friday afternoon *before* the Foreign Office decided to issue it. There is nothing in the Prime Minister's statement at Cardiff on Monday afternoon inconsistent with this view of the cause and the effect.

THE GHOST OF RICHARD PIGOTT.

There once lived a man named Richard Pigott. He blew his brain out at Madrid some years ago but in studying the story of the Zinovieff letter as at present revealed, I am so much reminded of him that I wonder whether his ghost has not been walking lately in Moscow or London. As few now living remember him, it should perhaps be explained that Pigott was an out-at-elbows hanger-on of the Irish Parliamentary Party, who relieved his necessities by forging letters of Charles Stuart Parnell and selling them to the "Times", which was carrying on, in the interest of the Unionist Party, a vigorous campaign against the Nationalists. The worst of the forgeries purported to show Parnell as a sort of accessory after the fact to the murder of Lord Fredrick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park.

Parnell denied in Parliament the authorship of the letters, and left it at that, for very good reasons. Few believed him, but in process of time a Special Commission of Judges was appointed to investigate the "Times" charges. The wretched Pigott was broken down in cross-examination, and he took advantage of the adjournment of the court over the week-end to confess his sins to Mr. Henry Labouchere and then withdraw to the Continent, with the further consequence above mentioned.

In connecting the Pigott case with the present sensation, I am thinking of the general circumstances, not expressing any opinion on the authenticity of the Zinovieff letter. Pigott was a poor creature, in every sense, with no talent but his fatal facility with his pen. Soviet Governments and Communist Internationals are made of very different stuff. Such is my opinion of their talents that I could even believe in Zinovieff writing of "the Third Communist International" and misdescribing himself in his signature, with a view to facilitating the repudiation of the document as a forgery, if necessity arose. At the same time, it is not clear why he should have penned the document at all at the present juncture if he was so afraid of being found out, and when there was possibly forty millions of our British best depending on it. The language of the document has a wonderful air of verisimilitude, but when one thinks of the forty millions it somehow does not quite bear the authentic touch of a Judaised Moscow. Besides, we know that there is anti-Bolshevik propaganda in and around Russia, as well as Bolshevik, and whether propaganda is anti or pro it is—well, it is propaganda.

The motives behind the acquisition and publication of the document are of more concern to us here than its authenticity. Authentic or forged, it was procured and communicated, first to the Foreign Office, then to the "Daily Mail." This could hardly have been done without money. Who engineered and paid for it all, and why? If the letter was communicated surreptitiously to the 'Daily Mail' the motive was obviously political. The letter was designed to furnish all the material for Opposition speakers and writers which has been dished up so luxuriously since last Saturday. It is this exploitation for party purposes of a stolen document of doubtful authenticity that recalls the story of the Pigott forgeries. It makes a much worse public scandal than the Campbell case, and there is that much greater need for the facts to be thoroughly threshed out. It will be a pity if a change of Government prevents this being done.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. MacDonald demolished on Monday quite half the stuff that had been uttered during the three preceding days from the Opposition platforms and press. The mere recital of the dates on which the Zinovieff letter was received and dealt with does that. The damaged edifice can only be repaired by suggesting that the recital is another lie, or trailing the red herring that the Prime Minister has violated all the sacred traditions of his office by putting the blame for publication on the Foreign Office staff.

The Great Civil Service, however, is not so absolutely tongue-tied as the Prime Minister's critics suggest. Evidence that it has its channels of communication with the press meets our eyes daily. On this very question well-informed pressmen have been able to give us on Tuesday morning what the Foreign Office thinks about the Prime Minister's speech on Monday afternoon. The most interesting information on this point that I have seen up to the time of going to press is a statement in the "Daily News" that the Foreign Office when it decided to rush out the correspondence last Friday, knew nothing of what the 'Daily Mail' was doing at the same time. This, if true, renders the mystery a shade deeper.

Another useful contributor to our knowledge is the Parliamentary Correspondent of the "Times." He finds somewhere "good reason to believe" (and he is, normally, quite a good judge of evidence) that the Zinovieff letter "reached another Government department some days earlier" (than it reached the Foreign Office), "and that inquiries were then set on foot." This resembles with a difference what the 'Daily Mail' said on Saturday in firing the mine: "Our information is that official copies of the letter.....were delivered to the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and the Home Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, immediately after it was received *some weeks ago*." The more one learns from the professional gatherers of information, the more one yearns to know, and, most of all, to know where the information comes from.

It seems to me that what requires explanation before everything else is why it was necessary to fire off the letter to Mr Rakovsky in the chaotic conditions prevailing at the time, and why, before administering a severe rebuke to a foreign Government—one, too, with which you are cultivating friendly relations—the simple precaution was not taken of ascertaining whether the other party admitted the authenticity of the incriminating document. In my own line of business the question frequently arises whether it would not be fair, not to say expedient, to hear what the other party has to say before publishing information, documentary or otherwise. In my innocence, I should have supposed that as between two Governments the same course would certainly be expedient, not to say fair.

EFFECTS OF ELECTIONITIS.

People seem to lose their heads in the heat of a political campaign as badly as in a war. What are we to think of an experienced campaigner like Mr. Lloyd George telling the Camberwell electors on Monday afternoon that the Government "must have known of it" (the Zinovieff letter) "before they dissolved Parliament?" Why 'must' unless on the information of the 'Daily Mail?' And why—unless you have lost your wits, or do not care a damn what you say—rely on the "Daily Mail" when you know that the Prime Minister is going to give his own account of the affair almost while you are speaking? This is merely one striking example of the flimsy assumptions that were flourished before voters from Saturday to Monday.

In my favourite evening paper on Monday, I found a series of paragraphs devoted to the "astonishing series of contradictions" of Ministers during the week-end, not so very astonishing if you guessed (which would be right) that the affair had been handled in a desperate hurry between the Foreign Office and Mr. MacDonald. The Home Secretary was dwelt upon as the strangest case of all, because he and he alone, could have authorised the opening of Zinovieff's letters in the Post Office, and must consequently have known all about them. Turning over a page, I found "Our Political Correspondent" informing me that the there is no doubt that the Zinovieff letter was drawn up in Moscow; "it was 'captured' in Russian territory; and it reached London by a 'round about' route!" When you find this flat contradiction in two adjacent pages of the same newspaper in London, you may well cease to be astonished at contradiction between Ministers scattered about the country, without means of informing themselves about what their chief has been doing.

5TH ALL-INDIA COW CONFERENCE.

BULLETIN NO. 1.

It has been settled to hold the 5th Session of The All-India Cow Conference under the auspices of "The Bharat Gowardhan Mandal, Belgaum" in December next.

1. The Reception Committee has been formed. Mr. Pandit Rayappa Chikkodi, B.A the former M.L.C. and the present President of the Belgaum District Local Board is elected as The President of the said Committee; and all the Presidents of Local Cow Protection Societies in India will be considered as Vice-Presidents. 2. The fees for the members of the Reception Committee are Rs. two each and for delegates and visitors one Rs., each. 3. The Reception Committee will make arrangements for the meals if requested on a payment of Rs. 1-8-0 for two meals and Re. 1 for a single meal per day. Special residence if required will be made on payment of rent. 4. It is also under consideration to hold an All India Cattle Show in connection with this Conference. 5. All the Local Cow Protection Societies are requested to send as large number of delegates as possible and to write to the Secretaries of the Reception Committee for receipt books, tickets and Delegate forms. 6. The Press and various Institutions interested in the question of Cow Protection are requested to send in any helpful suggestions in furtherence of the object of the Conference.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 17.

S S Clan MacInnes, Wright, Liverpool.
S S Margha, Milne, London.
S S Bandra, Lindon, Basreh.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 18.

S S Sirsa, Smith, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Nov. 17.

Steamer California for Liverpool.

S S Clan MacInnes:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macinnes, 2826 tons, Captain A. Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Margha:—The B I S N Company's steamer Margha, 5045 tons, Captain R A Milne, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain J Lindon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Buereh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sirsa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Sirsa, 3387 tons, Captain B Smith, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, November 17.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Isabe, 4185, Hull 25/11, Graham's Trading.
2 Narkunda 9690 London, 8/11 M M & Co.
2 Naldera London, 22-11, P & O S N Co.
3 Trifels Hamburg 18-11-24 L Edwards.
4 Devanha, Aden, 29/11, M M and Co.
4 Tambu Maru 3553 Kobe 11/11 N Y Kaisha.
5 City of Paris 6855, K'chi 15/11, K M & Co.
5 Sicilia 4172 Japan, 9/12 M M & Co.
6 Massilia, 3251, Liverpool, 31/11, Graham's Trading Co.
9 Mandala 5190 P. Said 14/11 M M & Co.
10 Aquileia 4201, Genoa 15-11 M Italiana.
11 California 10127 L'pool, 29-11 Graham & Co.
15 Amur Maru, 4823, Japan, 25/11, O S Kaisha
16 York Castle, 3458, 16-11, T. Morrison & Co.
16 Karoa 3607 E. Africa, N.F., M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varela 1932 Basra 21/11 M M & Co.
7 Hardanger, 1526 Genoa 1/12, Graham Trading Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Gazana, not fixed, not fixed, M M & Co.
B Q Zayani 2627, N.F. N.F. R S Shushtary and Co.
C & R Shinono Maru, 3595 Kdn 25/11 O Kaisha.
F Jalavijaya 2297 R'goon 21/11 S S N Co.
Jalavijarpa, 2297, Rangoon, 17/11, S S N Co.
N Japan, 3,637, Calcutta, N F, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M M & Co.
Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Genoa due about 18th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 25th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Urquhart due about 7th December, Agent J F Co.
City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.
Clan Alpine (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
City of Salisbury (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.
City of London due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
Surantia due about 26th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 29th November, Agent J. P. Co.
Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Werdenfels due about 18th November, Agent L Edward.
Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward
Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Sturmfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Vinstra due about 25th November, Agent, Graham T Co.
Japan due about 12th December, Agent Graham T. Co.
Rena due about 20th January, Agent Graham T. Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk, due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.
Aufora due about 22nd November Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Hankow due about 19th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Calcutta due about 30th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Comeric due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Morioku Maru due about 19th November, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Toba Maru due about 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Alps Maru due about 25th December, Agent O S K.
Celebes Maru due about 11th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Luzon Maru due about 15th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru due about 22nd December, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 29th November, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 13th December, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

17-11-24.

S S California for Liverpool:—400 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co. Ltd. 2750 cwt Linseed oil cake, A Bhanji and Bros.; 3000 cwt cotton seed, A Bhanji and Bros.; 58 bales cotton, H M Menta and Co.; 2000 cwt wheat Middlings, The Bombay Co. Ltd.; 1500 cwt Kurdi seed, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales wool, B. Harbhum and Co.; 150 bales wool, K Esmail; 10 bales wool, S Nanjee; 1000 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.; 3003 cwt myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co. Ld.; 2001 cwt crushed myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co.; Ld.; 155 bales cotton fly oily, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S California for Glasgow:—10000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd. 17300 cwt. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 1925 cwt linseed oil cake, A Bhanji and Bros.

S S California for Philadelphia—33 bales wool, Graham Trading Co. Ld.

S S Naldera for London:—40 bundles Lamb skins, A Azizullahoff; 95 bundles Lamb skins, H A Aminoff; 141 bundles Lamb skins, H A M Shamal; 3 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 1 bundles Fox skins, H A Aminoff. 14 bundles woollen carpets, A Azizullah off; 14 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons; 12 bundles Lamb skins, J S Narag and Sons; 36 cwt Indian condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 17 cases Bristles A W S Wise and Co.; 200 cwt Nigerseed, J A Begbie and Co. Ld; 9 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 17 bales cow hides tanned, Haji N and Haji Eisa; 9 bales Goat skins tanned, Haji N and Haji Eisa; 6 bales Goat skins tanned, J Govind and Co.; 4 bales sheep skins tanned, J Govind & Co. 13 bales cow hides tanned, J Govind & Co. 4 bales cow calf hides tanned, J Govind and Co.; 67 bales hemp T Wawoodbhai and Co.; 42 bales Akund cotton, J A Begbie and Co. Ld.; 189 cwt. Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 4 bales sheep skins tanned, M. Laduck; 7 bales cow hides tanned, Meyer Nissim 96 cwt. cashew nuts, Amin and Sons; 441 cwt yellow millet, Amin and Sons; 7 bales Goat skins tanned, David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Atna for Ghent:—55 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co.; 107 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Atna for Antwerp:—4000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 210 cwt gum Arabic, Muljee and Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—25 bales kapok cotton, J A Begbie and Co. Ld.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—7300 cwt wheat Ralli Bros. 1000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Isabo for Leith:—1000 cwt ground nut oil cake, N V Velmohamed; 10000 cwt. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Hardanger for Genoa:—2 bales woolen carpets, Thos Cook and Son Ld. 2000 cwt. Gingelly seed, K M Nathoo; 100 tons Old scrap Iron, G N Kasum.

S S Trifels for Hamburg:—2000 cwt ground nut oil cake, N V Velmohamed; 2 bales cotton fly oily, K Perajshaw and Co.; 1 bale woollen carpets, Continental Tyre and Rubber Co.; 1200 cwt ground nut oil cake, L Ebramji; 11 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.; 35 bales cotton fly, K Thacker and Co.; 51 cwt gum karaya, N Muljee and Co.

S S Trifels for Rotterdam:—113 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.; 2000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Amur Maru for Kobe: 500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Shinno Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd. 803 bales cotton, N Futchally and Co.

S S Shinno Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons.

IMPORTS.

17-11-24.

S S Tamba Maru. Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—

From Tokyo:—93 bales cotton yarn, 45 cases cotton yarn, 959 cases Asahi Beer, 18 cases Toys, 14 cases woolleh Mosuline, 30 packages, Lion Tooth Powder.

From Nagoya: 10 bales cotton shirting 125 cases, cotton shirting 95 cases Glass ware, 26 cases Enamelled ware, 424 cases Porcelain.

From Osaka:—300 bales cotton drill, 335 cotton sheeting, 20 cases cotton sheeting, 15 cases shirting, 519 bales cotton shirting, 410 bales cotton yarn, 179 cases cotton yarn, 47 cases E. G. Bottles, 20 cases Brass wire, 117 cases Brass Circles, 41 cases Glass ware 80 cases sulphur matche 21 cases cotton goods, 5 cases Pearl Buttons 25 cases Silk yarn, 102 cases Porcelain, 15 cases canned goods.

From Kobe:—15 cases cotton shirting 750 bales cotton sheeting, 80 bales cotton yarn, 150 bales cotton drill, 45 cases cotton drul, 52 cases celluloid ware, 45 cases celluloid bangles 20 cases glass bangles, 47 cases Glass ware, 114 cases cotton hosiery, 64 cases cotton hosiery shirt, 92 cases Enamelled ware, 12 cases Peppermint crystal, 100 cases Match boxes, 125 cases Matches, 25 packages Refined Sulphur, 40 cases Refined camphor, 40 cases Hair Dye, 82 cases Porcelain ware, 110 cases silk goods, 35 cases silk yarn, 17 cases cotton goods, 50 bags dried Ginger.

From Shanghai:—196 bales silk, 10 cases silk, 68 cases Silk piece goods, 41 cases silk yarn, 489 bales Tea 100 bundles Tea; 1109 cases Tea 767 Half chests Tea.

From Hongkong:—175 bales cotton sheeting, 10 bales silk, 30 cases Silk, 27 cases Silk Piece Goods, 170 packages fire crackers, 33 bundles Fire crackers, 633 bundles Tea, 178 sases Tea, 20 cases cotton socks, 275 packages cassia, 355 pieces Lumber, 100 bags sugar candy, 657 bags refined sugar.

From Singapore:—15 drums Lubricating oil. 747 bundles rattans, 41 bundles gum 10 bags Gum, 20 bags Nutmegs, 115 bags Betelnuts. 100 bags Damar Batu 811 bags Sago Flour, 75 cases Pine Apples.

From Penang:—51 bags Pearl Tapioca, 15 bales Putch leaves.

From Colombo:—27 bales Piece goods, 132 cases canned Fruits, 51 cases canned Salmon, 250 bags sugar.

From Yokohama:—200 cases Biscuits, 10 cases Donpion silk.

S S Zayani. Agents:—H S Shushtary and Co:—

From Basrah:—2649 bags dates, 6452 baskets Dates, 888 bundles Dates, 200 bags Moong 16 bags Raisins.

From Mahomerah:—52 bundles cotton, 361 bundles Leaves, 88 bundles Wool, 16 bundles skin, 10 bags skins; 231 bags Gum 45 bags Dates, 760 baskets dates, 1706 bundles Dates.

From Bushire:—38 bales cotton, 53 cases Almonds, 233 bags Almonds, 37 bags Raisins; 25 bags Tobacco, 53 bags Poppy seed 546 bags Gum; 34 bags Linseed; 62 carboys Rose water 10 bundles skins;

From Bunder Abbas:—1 bundles Specie 9 bundles Attari 134 Assafoetida; 234 jottas Rose Buds; 15 bags gum 66 bags Almond seed, 423 bags Almonds; 2175 bags Dates; 70 bags Raisins 253 bags Pistachio.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, November, 16.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.	29.860
Temperature of Air	77.1 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.6 "
Dew Point	63.4 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	69% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	85.9 "
Minimum	70.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, E, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	159 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still ft	in.
	Nov					Nov				
M.	17	2	16	27	0	17	8	33	20	4
		14	1	24	8		20	5	18	0
Tu.	18	2	54	26	6	18	9	24	20	8
		14	46	24	1		20	43	18	9
W.	19	3	37	26	0	19	10	37	20	10
		15	47	23	8		21	40	19	7
Th.	20	4	33	25	8	20	11	57	20	6
		17	4	23	7		23	4	20	2
F.	21	5	39	25	7	21	13	1	19	9
		18	37	24	2		..		..	
Sat.	22	14	58	26	5	22	0	48	19	4
		18	18	25	3		14	2	18	5
Sun.	23	7	49	26	3	23	1	52	19	11
		20	49	26	6		14	34	17	6

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov 18 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 47m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov 19 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 20 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 21 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 49m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 22 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 49m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 23 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 50m. Sunset 6h. 0m.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

In the share market jutes in sympathy with a quiet hessian market were the turn easier with only a moderate business passing. The demand for preference continues unabatingly. In coals although the turn-over is somewhat limited the recent advance is well maintained. The tea section generally continues buoyant with a strong enquiry for Eastern Cachar. The miscellaneous section was dull. Government securities were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 66/7, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/5, do 1927 100/15.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 61, Bankura Damodar River Railway 61, Chaparmukh Silghat Light Railway 70, Sind Light Railway 136.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/9, Kesoram 4/12.

Jutes:—Alexandra Ord. 445, do pref 110, Auckland 267/8, Bally 249, Belvedere 575, Champdany 217/8, Cheviot 306, Clive 43/8, Craig 6/10, Dalhousie 420, Empire 57/8, Hooghly pref. 13/12, Howrah 46, Hukumchand ord. 11/13, Kamarhatty ord. 660/8 Kinnison 1030, Lansdowne 352, Lawrence 625, Northbrook 64, Reliance 63, Standard 425, Union 573.

Coals:—Baraboni 1/4, Bengal Bhatdee 6/8, Borrea 14/4, Bokaro and Ramgur 24/6, Burrakur 31, Burra Dheme 5, Chatabar 2/8, Deoli 23/4, Ghusick and Muslia 16/12 Equitable 17/8, Gopalichuck 12/8, Huntodih 5/6, Khas Jherriah 12/5, Kosoonda and Nyadee 18/1, Lakurka 18/4, New Kesargarh 13/12, Neetoofia annas 9, Patmoina 2/8, Samla and Kendra 10, Satpukuria and Asansol 4, Searsole 14/4, South Karanpura 10/4, Standard 53.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements annas 9, Kalyanpur Lime 13, Frank Ross 5, Carew and Co. 75.

Tea Companies:—Amluckie 169, Atal 71 Bishnauth 38, Central Cachar 126, Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona 315, Dhunseri 7/4, Duplaghur 18/8, East India 24/8, Eastern Terai 6/12, Gohpur 9/8, Hasimara 88/8, Hatikhira 35/4, Loobah 18/10, Namburnadi 12/12, New Samanbagh 44/4, Rajabari 2, Redbank 10/4, Rutema 20, Rydak 784, Sapoi 26/4, Singell 91, Tengpani 17/4, Teen Ali 20, Tezpore 14/8, Tirrihannah 29/8, Tukvar 43.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seven eighth pence.

CELEBRATED LONDON ARTIST IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

Miss Wish Wynne, the celebrated London artist arrived in Bombay this morning by the B.I.S.N. Co.'s S.S. 'Margha' but left immediately for Calcutta where she opens on the 19th instant under the direction of Mr. Edgar Warwick, and hopes to visit this city later.

SIR P. LORAINE AT MOHAMMERH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

It is understood Sir Percy Loraine, British Minister at Teheran, has arrived at Mohammerah and has been able to persuade the Sheikh to comply with all the terms of the Persian Government. There is no likelihood now of a recurrence of hostilities.

The Sub-Judge, Patan, delivered judgment on the suit filed by plaintiff Popatlal Hemchand to stop "*Manpatra*" to be given to four Shethias of Patani. The Court refused to grant permission to the plaintiff to conduct such a suit on behalf of the whole city and the Mahajan. The Court also cancelled the plaintiff's appeal to issue a "jebernama" to admit others as plaintiffs. The Court sanctioned to continue this suit in the plaintiff's own individual capacity, and adjourned for further hearing only on this point to 27th instant.

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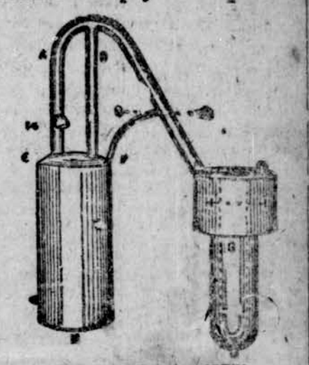

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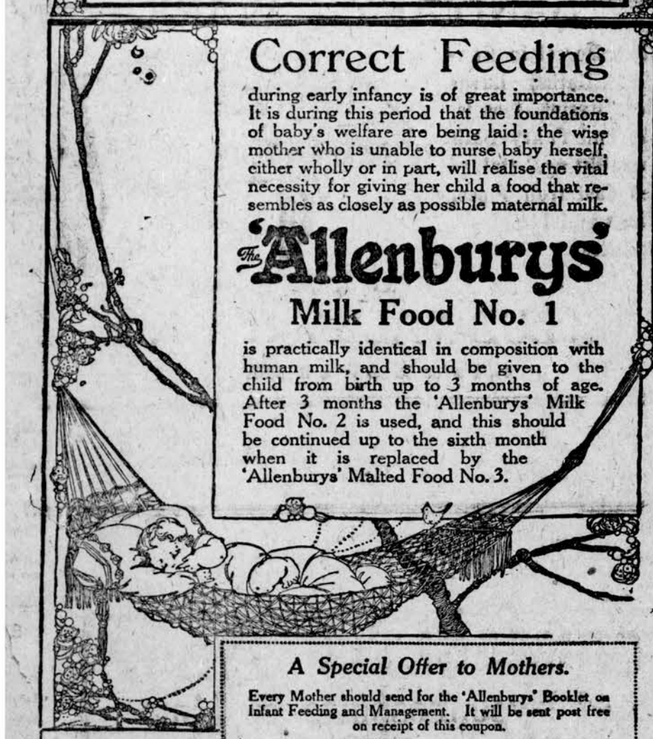

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AIM OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Prof. R. D. Ranade of the Academy of Philosophy and Religion in course of the statement submitted to the University Reforms Committee says:—

The aim of University education ought to be the liberalising of human intellect so as to make it fit for the manifold duties of life, for the relief of man's estate in various respects, and for vindicating the purposes of God to man. Considering the very few decades for which the Bombay University has existed, it is not surprising that it has not contributed as much as its elder sisters of Europe towards the accomplishment of these various functions, even though the work which it has produced during the last half century cannot be called in any sense disappointing, while it certainly points to greater strides being taken by the University in the development of human culture in all its branches. Whatever scheme of University education we may propose, for its realisation are wanted properly fitted men. It is never by making mere schemes without producing properly fitted men for carrying on its work that a University may be said to have accomplished its *raison dêtre*.

One of the greatest lacunae in the system of our University teaching is the unsatisfactory nature of its post-graduate and research work. While other Indian Universities have already gone ahead, the Bombay University has not yet evolved any satisfactory scheme for carrying on of its post-graduate and research work. Attempts have been half-heartedly made during the last ten years or so for accomplishing this end; but all to no purpose. The University should forthwith proceed to institute Lecturerships and Professorships in the various subjects. On the University Lectures should devolve the task of lecturing to M.A., M.Sc. and other such students. On the University Professors should devolve the task of making an original contribution to learning in the various branches of study which they represent. It were much to be wished that both University Lecturers and University Professors undertook to work on behalf of the University on a self-sacrificing spirit.

There are many branches of study which the University may immediately take up for post-graduate and research work. It need not restrict its attention to History, Economics and Sociology as it has hitherto done, but it may extend it immediately to such subjects as Philosophy, History, Literature and Science. Indian Philosophy has been particularly neglected in the Indian Universities, and the Bombay University might take up a systematic study of this subject, following upon the impetus they have given to the writing of a History of Indian Philosophy in a series of volumes. The ideal all round should be in a few years' time to establish such a tradition for the University that people from the West may be tempted to go over to Bombay for prosecuting their studies in certain departments of thought in which the Bombay University can particularly specialise.

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT.

Another crying defect in the affairs of the University is the want of a Printing Press and a Publishing Department of the University. The present writer had suggested this point to certain members of the Syndicate some time back; but it seems this point did not catch their attention as much as it deserved. The publications of the University might be divided into two different classes; those pertaining to Research, and those pertaining of Instruction. The Research publications of the University need not be expected to bring any money to the University; they may bring only honour. But the works which the University might publish in regard to the instruction of its various pupils in the various Colleges would certainly bring money to it. This is a fact which the University authorities have not carefully noticed. The Calcutta University has gone far ahead of us in publishing works of both kinds. Instead of prescribing books published by the Oxford University Press, or the McMillans, or the Longmans, for its various examinations, the Bombay University might publish its own works of prose and poetical selections and the rest to be adopted in the various Colleges, and now that the School-Leaving Examination has also come in the entire control of the University, the revenue which the works prescribed for these examinations may yield, would enable the University to carry on its own Research publications. There might be either certain Delegates of the Bombay University to whom the printing and the publication business may be entrusted as in the case of the Oxford University Press, or else the University Syndicate itself might appoint a sub-committee for carrying on the printing and the publications of the University. In any case, the revenue which these works may yield to the University would not be inconsiderable.

Concluding his statement Prof. Ranade says:—It would certainly be the business of a University like our own to arrange Extension Lectures for the benefit of the adult non-collegiate population of the Presidency, and if the Extension Lecturers to be appointed by the University to lecture at various District places turn out works of the same value as the University Extension Manuals in England, the *raison dêtre* of their appointment would be more than justified. It is very necessary that the University should also go in for the establishment of degrees like Ph.D. for original work. I do not think that the M.A. candidates should be examined on a Thesis. So far as my subject is concerned, I had sent the only student who appeared for his M.A. with a Thesis; but I think the Thesis is more in place for a degree like Ph.D. and not for M.A. Degrees *honoris causa* like the LL.D. should be given to *savants* in other parts of India with greater liberality than has hitherto been possible. It is necessary also that the University grant recognition to, and incorporate the work of, learned bodies like the Cama Research Institute, the Bhandarkar Institute, the Historical Research Institute of Poona, and the forthcoming Academy of Philosophy and Religion. This would certainly redound to the credit of the Bombay University as it would show that the University is anxious to recognise work wherever done. In general, the aim of the University should be to produce men, and not simply measures. Any scheme of organisation would be as good or as bad, if it is not worked by men whose work would redound to the credit of the University. As Carlyle would say the able men should be put at the top of affairs. Otherwise were there a University in every village it would in no way tend to the advancement of Learning.

LEGAL AID AND THE COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The report of fourth Session of the All-India Social Workers' Conference (1923) gives a series of highly interesting monographs on important subjects of social welfare, such as charity organisation, children welfare, vigilance and rescue work, and the prevention and cure of Tuberculosis—all of them being subjects in which the community holds a large stake. The cause of social service has, during the present year, been sought to be strengthened in Bombay, by the starting of a Legal Aid Society and thereby bringing in re-inforcements from a quarter which has so far been barren of all hope.

The Bombay Legal Aid Society is the first of its kind in India. If worked efficiently, it is fraught with great potentiality for social amelioration. An attempt is made below to describe the function of legal aid in relation to the community. The main purpose of the Society, of course, is to render legal aid to all who may appear worthy thereof and who, through poverty, are unable to procure assistance elsewhere. The service which the Society renders to the community, is however, not confined to this form of activity. The Society prepares the ground for remedial legislation and the final determination of legal issues of general application affect in the entire community. Work in these two directions is, undoubtedly, work for the community. Because of its peculiarly close contact with life, no general legal wrong or fraud can long be perpetrated on the poor, before some case, revealing the situation, comes to its office an provides point of attack. It is best equipped to detect fraudulent schemes, suppress abuses, study conditions and educate persons in matters of law which they ought to know. Further it helps to enforce law where hitherto it was reduced practically to dead letter owing to ignorance.

A few illustrations may be attempted. The loan shark has been able to exist in spite of laws. Important as remedial legislation is, in curbing his power or in ousting him, it is equally important to fight him by enforcing the laws against him, and making it impossible for him to practise usury, by recovering back from him all excess payments and preventing borrowers from overpaying on their loans.

Attempts are constantly being made to perpetuate hoaxes or fraudulent schemes on the less intelligent members of the community. Where some element of gambling or of a lottery is included, the lure is strong and the trick works. The Legal Aid Society is constantly on the watch for these fraudulent undertakings and combats them to the best of its ability.

There is a new movement in the realm of law which will prove of incalculable benefit to the Community at large and in which the legal aid organisations are likely to play an important part. It may be called the science of preventive law. As physicians have made great strides in preventive medicine, as workers in the field of social service are placing their emphasis on the prevention of the factors which cause poverty and degeneracy, so it is becoming recognised that the Legal Aid Society may perform a like service in the law. The science of prevention in all three branches means the same process of searching for the cause of the wrong condition and then of ascertaining the cure. One reason for the failure of the law to deal with difficulties before they come to pass, instead of always after they have happened, is that the necessary basic material has not been ready at hand. Outside the Courts, there has been no organisation which afforded the cases by which the workings of the law could be observed and tested. The Legal Aid Society can fulfil an important function in this direction in the field of law which affects the poor, by collecting the needed data, thereby serving to eliminate much uninformed generalising.

The greatest service which the Societies render to the community is the promotion of good citizenship. The legal aid organisations are instrumental in inculcating a sentiment of respect for the laws and in proving to their clients the integrity and fairness of our judicial institutions. Many of their clients are ignorant of the laws and of how to set its machinery in motion. They have some vague idea that there is law for the redress of wrongs, but they have heard that it is too costly a luxury for the poor. They know they have been defrauded and wronged, but redress may seem to them hopeless. They have no money to secure it and therefore they think, it is not for them. The consequence is that they become bitter, not only against the particular person who has wronged them but against society in general, and against the community and the Government which permit society to be organised on so unjust a basis. Such persons are ripe for enlistment in the rank of those who are regarded as dangerous to the security of law and order.

Such then in brief is the place which the Legal Aid Society occupies in the field of public service. It invites the co-operations of all.—Yours, etc.

NAYAN H. PANDYA.

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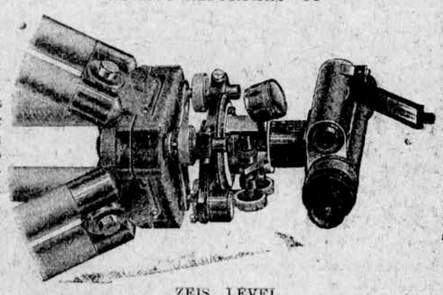

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